The Massillon Independent.

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MAY DIVIDE ISLAND

President Roosevelt Suggests That Czar Purchase Half of Sakhalin.

PAY TO REPRESENT INDEMNITY

Czar's Reply Arrives at Hotel and Is Being Deciphered—Rumor Says It Is Refusal—Prospect of Peace Has Grown Brighter.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23.—A long cable message from St. Petersburg, which is believed to be the Russian reply, arrived about 10 o'clock last night, and M. Witte's secretaries immediately began deciphering it. Considerable excitement was apparent in the annex where the Russian headquarters are located. The rumor is that it is a refusal, a reiteration of the Russian position that she has given ample proof of her desire for peace and more she could not yield with dignity and honor.

No confirmation of the rumor that Russia's reply is a negative can be obtained and it must be accepted with all reserve. The lights in the rooms of M. Witte and Baron Rosen were burning long after midnight.

It is stated that Baron Komura has agreed to offer at the session at 9:30 this morning the president's compromise proposition. A high authority believes it impossible that a final rupture can come today, no matter what the character of the emperor's final instructions to M. Witte may be. "If the negotiations can be prolonged into next week," said he, "so much pressure will be brought to bear upon the emperor that he will not be able to resist."

President's Proposal Disclosed

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23.—The Associated Press is now in a position to reveal substantially the suggestion of President Roosevelt for breaking the existing deadlock in the peace negotiations and rescuing the conference from failure.

His solution would ingeniously permit the satisfaction of the Japanese demands for reimbursement for the cost of the war and at the same time enable Russia to face the world with the declaration that she had not ceded a foot of territory or paid a kopec of war tribute to the victor.

The solution is the one which has heretofore been described in the Associated Press dispatches as the natural and logical compromise. Tersely it consists in an agreement by Russia to repurchase possession of either all or half of the island of Sakhalin now in the military occupation of Japan for a sum, the amount of which if the two countries cannot agree, shall be decided by some method of arbitration hereafter to be determined. The purchase money, together with the sum Japan would obtain from the cession of the Chinese Eastern railroad and the maintenance of the Russian prisoners in Japan, would, it is estimated, about equal the amount claimed by Japan as her bill for the cost of the war.

Concessions by Both Sides.

Practically, therefore, the solution offered by the president involves recession by Japan upon article five (the cession of Sakhalin) and recession by Russia upon article nine (indemnity). It seems practically certain, though this cannot be affirmed positively, that the president was able to give Mr. Witte substantial assurances that Japan would be willing to accept such a compromise. This is apparently supported by the authoritative Japanese statement made to the Associated Press last night in the reply to a question as to whether Japan had not decided to make substantial concessions: "It all depends upon Russia".

It was the president's message to Mr. Witte which caused the sensation of the day. Early in the morning had come the official announcement that the meeting of the conference which was to have been held had been postponed until today at 9:30 o'clock. The public reason assigned was that the protocols for submission at the sitting had not been completed. But a few hours later the true reason leaked out. J. L. McGraw, one of the stenographers attached to the executive offices at Oyster Bay, had arrived with a communication from the president for the Russian plenipotentiaries. M. Witte and Baron de Rosen had left the hotel ostensibly for a ride in an auto car to York Beach, but instead had quietly slipped over to the conference building at the navy yard to receive the message from Assistant Secretary Peirce. The most elaborate preparations had been taken to secure secrecy, but it leaked out through a "tip" from New York which reached the Associated Press.

Secret Conference Held.

From 10:30 to 1:10 M. Witte and Baron de Rosen remained at the conference building with Mr. Peirce. All those present decline to make any statements regarding what transpired at the navy yard, even refusing to admit that any importance attached to the matter. M. Witte would only admit that he had gone to the building "to send a message" and Baron de Rosen and Mr. Peirce absolutely refused to make any statements. Mr. McGrew took the 3:25 train for Boston, whence, according to reports, he took the Merchants limited, after first inquiring at the intelligence office for the connections to Oyster Bay. He carried a dress suit case, which probably contained the reply to the president. This reply, it is believed, was prepared by M. Witte and Baron de Rosen after Mr. Peirce had delivered to them the president's message.

A suggestion is made that during the stay at the navy yard the Russian plenipotentiaries were in direct communication with the president by telegraph, but there is nothing to substantiate this, and under the circumstances it appears unlikely.

Mr. Roosevelt's message to M. Witte and Baron de Rosen is believed to have been the result of his interview at Oyster Bay with Baron Kaneko, one of Marquis Ito's close friends, who has acted as the president's medium of communication with the Tokio government.

It has been ascertained here that in addition to the president's communication to M. Witte through Baron de Rosen last Sunday and by messenger messages directly to Emperor Nicholas have been delivered by Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg, but no official confirmation is obtainable.

Prospects Are Much Brighter.

The general disposition was to regard the swift and kaliedoscopic developments as materially brightening the chances of the success of the president's heroic endeavor to save the peace conference from failure. But it was realized that all as before depended upon the attitude of Emperor Nicholas and his advisers. M. Witte, it is positively stated, personally favors the solution offered by the president, but he is powerless unless his imperial master gives the word. With the most intense anxiety that word is awaited. It spells peace or war.

London, Aug. 23.—The Morning Post, which throughout the war has strongly identified itself with the Japanese side, in a dispatch from its correspondent at Portsmouth, published this morning, declares that the "peace of Portsmouth is within measurable distance." The correspondent asserts that both sides will make substantial concessions for the sake of peace. Russia, he says, will pay Japan a sum in the guise of expenses for the maintenance of prisoners, etc., and that Sakhalin will be divided, Russia retaining the northern and Japan the southern part, while Japan will abandon her claims as to the interned warships and the limitation of Russia's naval force in the Pacific.

Guessing at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—The effect of President Roosevelt's personal influence towards reconciling the differences between the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries is being watched with the closest attention here. Though all save the highest representatives of the foreign office are in ignorance of the exact status of the negotiations, it is felt generally that the negotiators are on the verge of a deadlock. The public at large has practically reconciled itself to the apparent necessity of continuing the war and there is only one opinion about the desirability of peace—if obtainable without humiliation. The action of the president is far from unwelcome.

SICK PREACHER WEDDED.

Makes Responses While Lying Ill of Nervous Prostration.

Columbus Grove, O., Aug. 23.—Miss Della Ahlefeld of Toledo was married to the Rev. Edward S. Weaver, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Continental, while the latter was ill in bed. The time for the marriage was set, when Weaver was stricken with nervous prostration. Miss Ahlefeld secured the marriage license in Toledo and came to Continental. Weaver wanted the ceremony performed, so the couple decided to marry at once.

Scarcely able to lift his head and with relatives gathered about the bed as witnesses, the couple were married. His wife will now nurse him back to health and his congregation will grant him a vacation, which will include his honeymoon trip.

Weaver and his wife have been lovers for a score or more of years. She is 31 and he is 37.

DEMAND MADE ON SULTAN.

France Will Seize Moroccan Port Unless It Is Granted.

Tangier, Morocca, Aug. 23.—The French minister, St. Rene Taillandier, has presented to Sultan Mulai Abd-el-Aziz an energetic demand for an indemnity of $2,000 for the recent arrest of a Franco-Algerian citizen. The minister also demands the punishment of the official responsible for the arrest and an additional indemnity of $100 daily until the prisoner is released.

It is believed that the sultan will promptly grant the demands, as it is known that the French government is determined to adopt forcible means to bring the sultan to terms should satisfaction not be immediately given, including, if necessary, the occupation of a Moroccan port.

Fall 40 Feet from Scaffold.

Buffalo, Aug. 23.—One man was killed and two others were seriously injured in the plant of the American Radiator company when a scaffolding 40 feet high tilted and on which eight men were working fell.

MURDERED BY THIEF

Prominent Woman Shot Down on Chicago Street by Man Who Escapes.

DEMANDED MONEY AND JEWELS

She Bravely Seizes Him and Cries for Help When He Fires Bullet That Kills Her Instantly—Companion Unable to Describe Culprit.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Mrs. S. E. Mize of New York city was murdered last night by a robber while taking a walk in one of the fashionable residence districts of the Southside.

For the greater part of the summer Mrs. Mize has been a guest at the Del Prado hotel, which fronts on the Midway pleisance. In company with Mrs. E. F. Wilson of Las Cruces, New Mexico, also a guest at the hotel, she went out for a short walk. They had reached the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Washington avenue, two squares from the hotel, when they were confronted by a man who demanded their money and valuables. All along Fifty-ninth street and on Washington avenue people were sitting upon verandas and in the front yards of their residences and Mrs. Mize, evidently expecting help from some of them, vigorously attacked the robber, at the same time calling loudly for help. Mrs. Wilson turned and ran back toward the hotel.

Mrs. Mize was able to utter just two cries for aid when the robber shot her through the heart, killing her instantly. Mrs. Wilson, who was looking back at the time, fell in a faint, and when the residents of the neighborhood came running in response to the calls of Mrs. Mize, they found both women lying upon the sidewalk. Mrs. Wilson, still unconscious, was taken to the Del Prado hotel, while the body of Mrs. Mize was carried by the police to an undertaking establishment near at hand.

The murderer, after shooting Mrs. Mize, fled into an alley between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and disappeared in the darkness. He was seen by nobody except Mrs. Mize, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Martha Scanlon, a guest of the Del Prado hotel, who, hearing the shot, looked hastily out of the window and saw the man running into the alley. She was not able to describe him, and Mrs. Wilson was so utterly prostrated that she could not give the police any details of his appearance. A swarm of detectives and uniformed policemen were on the ground within a few minutes but for the time being at least the murderer made good his escape without leaving a tangible clew.

The side of Mrs. Mize's shirtwaist was scorched by the flash of the revolver and it was the opinion of the police that he thought Mrs. Mize intended to hold him until aid arrived, and shot her down to escape possible arrest.

Mrs. Mize had been a guest at the Del Prado since July 25. Her husband died about a year ago in New York and since then she had been dividing her time between Chicago and New York.

VESSELMEN PLAN DITCH.

By Digging 16 Miles Could Cut Off 265 Miles on Lake Route

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23.—Nelson Thomasson, a well known vesselman of Chicago, is authority for the statement that a syndicate is to be formed to dig a canal from Au Train on Lake Superior to Gladstone or Escanaba on Lake Michigan.

By using the Whitefish river, it is declared, only 16 miles of the total distance of 40 miles between Lake Superior and Michigan would have to be dredged. Such a canal would shorten the route between Duluth and Chicago by 265 miles and would save upwards 200 miles on the route between Duluth and Buffalo. Moreover, the dangerous St. Mary's river would be avoided.

BIG FISH CAUGHT AT LAST.

Chain and 10-Inch Hook Land Monster Denzien of Ohio River.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 23.—After a battle that lasted an hour and a half, during which he was towed more than a mile down the Ohio river in his boat, D. E. Spencer captured a catfish that tipped the beam at 139½ pounds.

This monster fish had been the terror of its crimen along this section of the river for years and has made way with more trot lines and especially constructed hooks and gaffs than he could equal in weight. Shearer caught him with a 10-inch steel hook imbedded in cod liver and fastened to a 20-foot trace chain.

Russian Loan Unsuccessful.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—It is announced from Moscow that subscriptions there to the new internal loan are unsatisfactory. The subscriptions thus far amount to only $100,000. An imperial ukase was issued Aug. 17 authorizing the issuance of a new internal loan of $100,000,000 at 5 per cent.

YELLOW PLAGUE RECORD.

Nine Deaths and Fifty-Nine New Cases at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—The official yellow fever report to 6 p. m. last night was: New cases, 57; total to date, 1,503; deaths, 9; total, 214; new foci, 21; total, 342; remaining under treatment, 319.

DR. A. S. PINTO.
The yellow fever expert.

With the fever checked in the city and plans under way to prevent further reinfection from the country, the local situation is still encouraging. Of the new foci, eight are above Canal street, one is in Rosa park, a fashionable residence park opening into St. Charles avenue, a well-known citizen and member of Governor Blanchard's staff being the victim. Another case is at a boys' college, far down town, one of the employes being stricken. The Rev. Father Aveilhe, pastor of St. Maurice church, is another patient. Of the deaths, only one occurred up town, that of a clerk who had been living here nine months.

The news from outside the city shows the continued seriousness of the situation. Definite information was received from Dr. J. A. Devron, the state board physician sent to Leeville, at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, a few days ago. His report shows that the news received from there was not exaggerated.

ENDURANCE AT AN END.

Coshocton Society Woman Disappears Because of Ill Treatment.

Coshocton, O., Aug. 23. — Mrs. Charles King has been mysteriously missing since Aug. 16. When her parents, Colonel and Mrs. L. P. Burt, returned from a six weeks' sojourn in the west they found a note from their daughter briefly stating that she could no longer endure her husband's treatment and had taken her 8-year-old daughter with her. Search has so far been vain, and the distracted parents announced their daughter's flight. All are prominent socially, and Colonel Burt is one of Coshocton's wealthiest citizens.

Mrs. King's husband lives two miles from the city and so far is unconcerned. The note stated that King had ordered the wife out of the house at midnight and when she refused to go declared he would kick her out in the morning.

Lieutenant Charles Burt, Mrs. King's brother, who is an officer at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, has arrived home to help solve the mystery.

MUST TRY ANOTHER GAME.

Man Shams Injury to Get Money from Trolley Company.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 23.—John Wilmot, alias John Edwards, and E. Forbes, alias Edward Benson of New York, were each fined $50 and costs and sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse in police court here on the charge of attempting to defraud the Cleveland Electric Railway company by demanding damages for alleged injuries received on the cars of the company.

According to the police these men here operated in various other cities and that they are especially wanted in Buffalo and Washington. Edwards declared that he had fallen from a car here and had been dragged. Benson testified to his injuries, and Edwards, upon being taken to a hospital, apparently went into convulsions. Investigation showed that a mere scratch was the only injury received by Edwards.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

To Take Testimony in Big Suit Against Standard Oil.

Boston, Aug. 23.—A motion was made in the supreme court for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of John D. Rockefeller and other officers of the Standard Oil company in the $50,000,000 suit brought by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Greenough of this city, who alleges that amount to be due her as royalty on oil refined by the Japan, since 1874.

The suit is based on an alleged contract made with the late Benjamin F. Greenough, the inventor of a refining process, by the terms of which Greenough was to receive one quarter of a cent on every gallon of oil sold by the Standard Oil company. H. H. Rogers, who is made the chief defendant, in his reply to the suit, says an agreement was made, but that Mr. Greenough himself vacated it on Jan. 1, 1875.

SWALLOW EACH DAY

Was Allowance of Water on a Disabled Steamship Adrift at Sea.

BRAVE FIGHT AGAINST FATE

Steamship Athos Arrives in Port After Voyage Marked by Hunger and Thirst—Repeated Breaks in Engine Compel Acceptance of Tow.

New York, Aug. 23.—The steamer Athos, 17 days late, with eight passengers and a cargo of rotted bananas, and with the bones of half-eaten sharks on board to indicate the perils of the voyage, has arrived off Scotland lightship.

On July 30 the Donald Steamship company's steamer Athos left Port Antonio, Jamaica, for New York, a six-day voyage, with provisions in plenty for the short period. Three hours out of port an eccentric rod on the engine broke and from that hour until last Sunday, proceeding sometimes only an hour a day under her own steam, the Athos drifted at the mercy of the storms, in constant danger of famine, once without drinking water, and receiving supplies from time to time off passing vessels until on Aug. 20 the disabled steamer gave up and signaled the steamer Altai for a tow. This steamer brought the Athos to New York.

The trouble was in the engine all the time. From July 30 to Aug. 7 one or two breaks daily in the engine were recorded. The log chronicles the fact that the daily delay was only 30 minutes long on Aug. 5. Two days later the catching of the sharks is noted. Chinamen on board attempted to eat the sharks, but the meat made them ill, and the fish were thrown into the sea. During the next two days boats were lowered from the Athos in search of food fish.

Ship's Company Eats Dolphin.

On Aug. 8 the disabled steamer sighted the steamship Adirondack and signaled "All well on board." But on the 10th the last tank of water was opened and was found to be tainted with the juice of rotting bananas. Some dolphin were caught two days later and on Aug. 13 the shipwreck feature was further relieved by the steamer Montevideo, which supplied provisions.

For nearly a week between Aug. 10 and 17 the engine shaft was useless, and not only was the steamer forced to drift as on which repairs were under way, but for two days of this period a great storm and high seas drove the helpless steamship. The log meanwhile relates that more dolphin were caught. Finally on Aug. 18 the coupling flange broke and the Athos abandoned the attempt to make New York under her own steam, after 20 days of continuous accidents. It was decided to accept the first offer of a tow. This did not come for two days, during which a second food famine was averted by the steamer Vera, which came alongside the Athos, supplying eatables and drinkables.

Worse even than the dangers of the sea, of famine, and of thirst, the passengers say, was the odor of the decaying banana cargo.

Bad Luck Follows Vessel.

At Scotland lightship the tow line broke as a last chapter in her long series of accidents and the Athos could not repair the broken line in the dark, but anchored for the night while the Altai brought her passengers to quarantine. Tugs were sent to bring the Athos into port.

The passengers were John Douglas Donald, son of the owner of the Athos; Miss Julia Anna Demshee, the boy's aunt; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Dunn of Rosebank, S. I., and Keith and Fred Saunders of Bay Ridge, boy friends of young Donald, and Henry Tamke. The whole party were guests of John A. Donald, president of the Donald Steamship company, who sent them on the Athos for a summer vacation trip. The Altai towed the Athos 267 miles.

Passengers of the Athos report that the famine caused small mutinies among the ship's crew of 18 Chinamen. Trouble first started among the coolies over a dearth of tobacco and rice. A negro helper was stabbed during one of the fights of the hungry crew, but the officers and passengers were not seriously menaced.

At one time the only water to be had was ocean brine, which had been boiled and condensed. One swallow a day to each person was all that this process furnished.

Women Organize Cat Club.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Women cat fanciers living in various parts of the country have incorporated the Lock Haven Cat club, for the purpose of cultivating an interest in the ownership of thoroughbred cats, to find homes and care for vagrant cats and to give private and public feline exhibitions.

Exploding Boiler Kills Four.

Bosworth, Mo., Aug. 23.—Four men were killed by the explosion of a boiler on a dredge boat near Norborne, Mo.

DIED HORRIBLE DEATH.

Ohio Farmer Crawls Under Barn for Eggs and Is Caught.

Kenton, O., Aug. 23.—The fate of the beautiful Genevra who hid in a chest at a wedding feast and was found dead long afterward was likewise the fate of Siegel Moore, aged 50, a prosperous farmer, near here. Instead of becoming locked in a mediaeval chest Moore became fastened under his barn, whither he had crawled to gather the eggs that his well-fed hens had laid, and there he died. Unable to release himself Moore made frantic efforts to dig his way out, and with his finger nails managed to excavate several cubic feet of dirt.

Four weeks ago Moore mysteriously disappeared, and for some time he must have struggled and shrieked in vain for help, as the features and the conditions in which the body was found attest. His death was due to starvation.

The horrible find was made by a brother of Moore, who, with other members of the family, had been prosecuting the search for the missing man. That they did not hear the muffled cries of the dying man is due to the fact that the barn is located some distance from the house, and no fears for his safety were entertained until he had probably become so exhausted as to be unable to cry out.

Strike of Printers Expected.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—At a meeting of the Chicago Typothetae it was decided unanimously not to make any contracts on the eight-hour day basis, and as a result a strike of printers in the job offices represented by the association is expected. If a strike is declared about 600 printers will be directly affected, and if the trouble involves employes in other branches of the job printing trade between 3,000 and 4,000 persons may be thrown out of work.

Wreck Victim Succumbs

Cincinnati, Aug. 23.—William Gallivan of Chillicothe, superintendent of engineers for the Cincinnati district of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway, is dead, making the fifth death from the collision of a trolley car and a fast passenger train at the crossing at Winton Place.

Five Persons Killed in Wreck

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 23.—A report has just reached here that five persons have been killed and a number injured in a wreck on the Union Pacific near Rossville, Kan., about 18 miles west of Topeka.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAME

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W	L	Pct	Club	W	L	Pct
New York	77	33	.700	Cincinnati	56	53	.527
Pittsburg	70	42	.625	St Louis	47	71	.377
Chicago	67	48	.583	Boston	38	76	.333
Phila	62	48	.564	Brooklyn	34	76	.309

National Tuesday—St Louis 1, Boston 0, Pittsburg 5, New York 1; Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 6; Chicago 6, Brooklyn 3—first game; Chicago 6, Brooklyn 5—second game.

American League Standing.

Club	W	L	Pct	Club	W	L	Pct
Phila	61	42	.592	Boston	50	47	.515
Chicago	56	43	.566	Detroit	50	56	.472
Cleveland	58	45	.563	Washington	41	61	.402
New York	52	45	.536	St Louis	37	66	.359

American Tuesday—Washington 2, Detroit 1—forfeited to Washington 9-0; Philadelphia 4, Chicago 0—first game, Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1—second game; others rain.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The influence of Russian crop shortage reports dominated the wheat market here, advancing prices of all deliveries. September closed ¾@½c up. September corn is ¼c higher. Oats made a net gain of ⅛c. Closing quotations: Wheat, Sept., 80½@80⅝; corn, Sept., 53; oats, Sept., 25¾.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—AUG. 22.

Corn — Yellow shelled, 62@62½; high mixed, 61@61½; yellow ear, 68½@69.

Oats—No. 2 white, 30@30½; No. 3, 29@29½.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13.75@14; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 clover, $11@11.50; No. 1 mixed, $11@11.50.

Eggs—Selected, 19@20.

Butter—Prints, 24@24½; tubs, 23½@24; dairy, 14½@15½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10¾@11; Ohio cream, 10½@11; limberger, new, 12½@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.10@5.60; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.35@3.90; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.75@4.25; choice milch cows, $30@45; medium to good milch cows, $15@25; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls $3.25@3.75; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.65@4.15; feed steers, common to good quality, $3.10@3.65; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7@7.50; veals, fair to good, $5@6.50; heavy and thin calves, $3@4.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6.35@6.40; medium weights, $6.50@6.55; best heavy yorkers, $6.50@6.55; good light yorkers, $6.55@6.60; pigs, good to prime, $6@6.35.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.60@5.90; good to choice mixed, $5@5.50; fair to good mixed, $4.25@4.75; culls and common, $3@4; spring lambs, $4.50@7.50.

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THE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA

What a Noted Revolutionist Thinks Will Happen.

SERIES OF LOCAL OUTBREAKS.

Abraham Cahan Does Not Look For a French Revolution—Zemstvo Representatives Will Be Allowed to Meet and Dictate Terms For Representative Government—How Mobs Will Be Quieted.

"Is there to be a French revolution in Russia?"

The question was asked of Abraham Cahan, the well known Russian revolutionist and author of the remarkable novel of revolutionary Russia, "The White Terror and the Red."

"The question is not unnatural," said Mr. Cahan, "in view of the bloody outbreaks in Warsaw, the strikes and disturbances in so many Russian cities, the dramatic revolt in the Black sea fleet and the spectacle of a Russian battleship cruising the sea manned by mutineers and surrendered voluntarily after the rest of the fleet has shown itself afraid to use force on account of the general disaffection of the sailors. There may be a vast amount of bloodshed to come in Russia, but there will not be a French revolution in your sense, because the country is too vast and too heterogeneous."

"Then you do not look for revolution?"

"I do not say that," said Mr. Cahan. "There will be a series of local revolutions. Whether the central government can be overthrown is a question of time."

"How about the Black sea mutiny?"

"There were undoubtedly members of the revolutionary committee on the mutinous battleship. The Russian sailor is usually a little more advanced than the soldier. A very active propaganda has been going on among the sailors for the last three years. Some officers are members of the revolutionary organization. Undoubtedly the revolutionary party controlled this ship through representatives on board. In my novel 'The White Terror and the Red' I describe a dynamite mine laid under a street for Alexander II. in case he came that way, although, as a matter of fact, he went another way and was killed by bombs. It is not generally known that the dynamite was supplied from the Cronstadt navy yard by a naval officer."

"Will the autocracy be forced to yield?"

"I think it will. The reactionary element is represented by Boulygin, minister of the interior, and General Trepoff, minister of police. At present the reactionaries seem cowed. The press of Russia today is printing things which would have sent the editors to Siberia ten years ago. It is almost free. The 'underground press,' which is described in 'The White Terror and the Red,' is not much more radical than the regular papers. Even the conservative papers denounce the advisers of the czar. What is likely to happen is that the czar will yield, that the zemstvo representatives will be allowed to meet and will practically dictate terms for a representative government, free speech and amnesty for political offenders.

"Boulygin's constitution will be discarded and a more liberal constitution adopted. The mob will be quieted by the zemstvo representatives, who are in touch with the peasants, and by the revolutionists, who can influence the working people. But unless this is done promptly there will be an epidemic of bomb throwing and many violent deaths."

NOVEL CALENDAR.

One Designed by Flammarion Would Answer For Every Year.

Notwithstanding the disastrous results attending the attempts of French scientists at the time of the revolution to reform the calendar, this subject seems still to interest certain individuals, and the most recent proposition comes from M. Camille Flammarion, the well known astronomer, who intends to recommend to the French chamber of deputies a bill to make compulsory a new calendar he has devised, says Harper's Weekly.

M. Flammarion would commence the year at March 21, the vernal equinox, and divide it into quarters, each containing two months of thirty days and one month of thirty-one days. Consequently the year would consist of 364 days and there would remain an extra or fete day which would not belong to any single month. Leap years would be marked by two such fete days.

The new calendar is so designed that the same dates would always occur on the same days of the week, and one calendar would answer for every year.

A Statue to Adam.

After all these years a statue has been set up to that original and deserving person, Adam, says the New York World. It stands on Nicholas Engasfos' front lawn, Ninety-fifth street, Chicago. The statue is of plaster and cost $836. Several of Adam's distant relatives subscribed. The statue represents a muscular man about forty years old, who wears a full beard and looks like a Russian.

Golf Without Profanity.

A new sect known as "Christian Golfists" has been founded by the Rev. George Cady, one of the best known Congregational divines in Iowa, says a dispatch from Iowa Falls. Dr. Cady, who is an enthusiastic golfer, manages to play the game without using profane language, and he thinks he can induce others to drop that habit.

PHILOSOPHY OF DRESS.

Some Things That Women of Short Stature Should Remember.

Most women know a really pretty dress when they see it, but it takes more than that to dress well, leaving the matter of expenditure out of the question. In order to be successful in dressing oneself one needs to view the matter subjectively rather than objectively—as is most commonly done—to study a style in relation to one's peculiarities of form and not to adopt anything simply because its effect is pleasing on somebody else.

Given two rather petite women of the same height and practically the same weight, frequently one looks more stylish and taller than the other. We have even noticed this in twins dressed precisely alike. Many women of short build have long waists, so that when seated they look tall. Now, while a long waist may, in a general way, be considered desirable, it is not so in reality unless the rest of the figure corresponds, as it takes from the height of a short woman. Consequently she should adopt a style that apparently decreases the length of the waist and increases the length of the skirt.

She should avoid long points before and behind, which tend to elongate the waist, and when wearing separate waist or shirt waists of a different color from her skirt she should have her waistband match the latter and not the former. Where a longer waist is aimed at, the waistband should match the shirt waist. Small tucks, stripes and trimmings will be more becoming with a tendency toward horizontal rather than vertical lines in the waist, though not in the skirt. Short coats, dressing sacks and capes ending at the waist line will be more stylish than longer or three-quarter length for this type of figure.

A GOOD CLEANSER.

Alcohol Is a Useful Fluid to Have In the House.

Alcohol is especially good for cleaning glass globes, drinking tumblers and windows. Only a few drops in the hot rinsing water are needed. For tumblers do not use the wood alcohol. A smoky lamp chimney is difficult to clean without alcohol. With it, however, all greasy smoke can be instantly removed. Cleaned with a little pure alcohol chimneys are not so likely to crack as when water is used.

Varnish stains on glass, tiling, marble, etc., come out easily with alcohol. Old paint stains will also yield, perhaps even more readily than when turpentine is used. Turpentine is not good for window glass, because it must be washed off carefully or it will leave a sticky film. The white marks left on varnished wood after water has been spilled on it can be entirely taken out with alcohol. Few people know this and it has often been a perplexity to housewives how to remedy the trouble, some of them going so far as to have the article revarnished. Rub the woodwork well with the alcohol, then let it dry before touching it again. The slight stickiness resulting will disappear in a few moments, especially if the sunshine can reach it.—New York Tribune.

FOR BRIGHT EYES.

Don't use the eyes before breakfast.

Don't face the light when reading or sewing.

Don't allow a cold, raw wind to strike the eyes.

Don't use the eyes when they are tired or weak from illness.

Don't try to get a cinder out of the eye by rubbing the injured orb; rub the other eye.

Don't sleep too much or too little. Too much sleep weakens the eyes; too little fatigues them.

Don't work longer than two hours without closing the eyes and resting them for five minutes.

Don't neglect to bathe the eyes before retiring, so as to remove any dust that may have gathered on the lids during the day.

High Heels.

The results of the evil of wearing high heel shoes are quite serious. The weight of the body is thrown on the toes and against the upper leather of the shoe, crowding the foot and shutting off the blood circulation. The feet become badly nourished and the nerves diseased, and the body is thrown in such an unnatural position that the whole nervous system is injured. The effort of the body to balance on these heels often results in curvature of the spine. Frequent and severe headaches and early failure of eyesight, due to the nerve strain, are among the resultant evils.

Squeezing the Waist.

Don't try to make your waist smaller than nature intended it to be. If you persist in thus distorting your body you will lay up for yourself a harvest of suffering in the future, when no amount of repentance will undo the harm that was thoughtlessly done in bygone years.

Threading a Needle.

Always thread your needle before cutting the cotton to insure threading the right end; otherwise it will tangle. Cut your cotton; do not bite or break it. Use the right size needle and suitable cotton for your material. See that your thread is firmly and neatly fastened off.

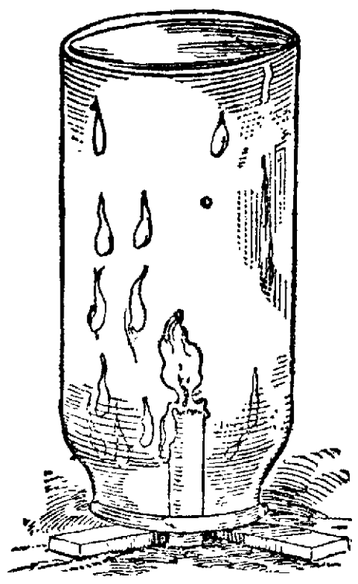
Burned Milk.

Next time you burn any milk take the saucepan off the fire and stand it at once in a bowl of cold water. Put a pinch of salt in the saucepan, give the milk a stir, and you will find that the burned taste has almost if not entirely disappeared.

CHEMISTRY MADE EASY.

An Interesting Experiment Which Any Girl or Boy Can Make.

Fire is simply a chemical change. When you strike a match it lights. Matches are little pieces of wood with phosphorus and sulphur on the ends of them. Oxygen unites with phosphorus very easily, indeed, and with sulphur almost as easily. Rubbing the match makes it hot enough for the oxygen in the air to take hold of the phosphorus, and that makes heat enough for the oxygen to get hold of the sulphur, and that burning makes heat enough to set the wood on fire, and so you have a lighted match. Every time you strike a match you perform a chemical operation. If you



WATER MADE BY FIRE.

strike your match in carbonic acid it won't burn, nor in nitrogen, nor in anything but oxygen.

If you put a match into pure oxygen it will burn without striking; so, you see, fire is just a chemical change. It is the oxygen of the air uniting with the wood or paper or whatever you burn. When anything burns, the carbon in it unites with the oxygen and makes carbonic acid, and the hydrogen in it unites with the oxygen and makes water. Take a short piece of candle and light it and then turn over it a large jar, putting some bits of wood under the edge of the jar so as to allow the air to get under, and presently the water made by the fire will collect in drops on the inside of the jar and run down the sides. That is a very pretty experiment.

It is hard to realize that water, which will put out a fire, is made by fire, but it is so. Water is a very wonderful thing when you come to examine it. It is composed of two gases oxygen and hydrogen. There are two barrels of hydrogen to one of oxygen, but the oxygen weighs eight times as much as the hydrogen. If you take nine pounds of water, eight pounds of it are oxygen and one pound hydrogen. These two gases have a very strong affinity for each other. If they are mixed—two parts of hydrogen and one of oxygen—it makes a very dangerous compound, for if a light gets to it the gases will unite with a terrific explosion. It is very hard to separate them, but it can be done with electricity.

A Breathing Exercise.

To take breathing exercise, stand erect and relaxed with the hands falling at the sides and a cane held crosswise in front. Then inhale slowly, drawing a deep breath, at the same time raising the cane gradually until the arms are stretched above the shoulders, when the inhalation shall be completed. Then, with a sudden letting go of the breath, drop the cane quickly to the back of the neck and pause a moment.

This exercise is of great value to girls and boys with narrow chests or delicate lungs.

"Traitor."

A small flag is placed in the center of a flowerpot filled with earth or sand. Each child in turn then has to remove a little sand from the pot on a stick without upsetting the flag or at all impairing its upright position. At each attempt they all cry "Take care!" The interest toward the close of the contest grows most exciting, and the one who upsets the flag is the forfeit of a "traitor" who degrades and insults the flag of his country.

A Serious Matter.

Mother—What's the matter, my dear? Why are you crying? Harry (between sobs)—I left my taffy on that chair and the lady's sitting on it.

What Dolls Think.

It is true we're stuffed with sawdust
And can never learn to walk;
It is true we have no organs
And can never learn to talk;
It is true we're only dollies
And dollies must remain,
But we're free from faults and follies
That might cause our mothers pain.

Can you tell us when you ever
Saw our faces spoiled with frowns?
And we're sure you never heard us
Make a fuss about our gowns.
Then we do not tease the kitty,
We are always kind in play,
And we think 'twould be a pity
For a doll to disobey.

When the parlor clock strikes seven
Not a fretful word is said
As our little mothers tell us
It is time to go to bed.
So you see, though we are dollies
And dollies must remain,
We are free from faults and follies
That might cause our mothers pain.
—Christian Work.

PROOF OF EDUCATION.

Chicago Professor's Questions Requiring an Affirmative Answer.

Professor Frank J. Miller, examiner of secondary schools, said recently at the junior chapel of the University of Chicago that only those who can answer all of the following questions in the affirmative are educated, says a Chicago dispatch:

Has education given you sympathy for all good causes? Has it made you easier to interest in them? Has it made you public spirited, so that you look beyond your own dooryard and take interest in a clean city?

Has it made you a brother to the weak?

Have you learned the proper value of money and time?

Have you learned how to make friends and keep them? Do you know how to be a friend yourself?

Can you look an honest man or pure woman straight in the eye?

Do you see anything to love in a little child?

Will a lonely dog follow you in the street?

Can you be high minded and happy in the drudgeries of life?

Can you think washing dishes and hoeing corn are just as compatible with high thinking as playing the piano or playing golf?

Can you be happy alone?

Are you good for anything to yourself?

Can you look out on the world and see anything but dollars and cents?

Can you look into a mud puddle and see the blue sky reflected? Can you see good in everything?

Can you look up to the sky at night and see beyond the stars? Does your soul claim relationship with the Creator?

Professor Miller said the failure to answer any of these questions affirmatively is enough to send the man or woman who thinks he or she knows it all back among the uneducated. "The college curriculum does not contain all that is necessary to the educated man," said Professor Miller. "A man may be graduated and go out into the world and still prey on society, notwithstanding his so called education."

BARON KANEKO'S BOY.

Little Son of One of Japan's Statesmen Wants Harvard Degree.

An incident in the life of Baron Kentaro Kaneko, former member of the mikado's cabinet, who is now in the United States, gives an intimate insight into the relation between Japan and the United States, says World's Work.

The baron is a graduate of Harvard university. After he had become one of his country's most distinguished statesmen the university conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon him. President Eliot gave a dinner in honor of the baron, after which he said to him:

"Harvard university has conferred on you its highest honor. We can do no more, but I understand there is a son in your family. We claim him as a future recipient of the degree we conferred upon you. I trust he will come to us and be a worthy successor of his father."

"He will come," replied the baron.

The baron returned to Japan and told the Baroness Kaneko about the incident. She told the little boy that he was to go to Harvard and receive the degree, and the fact made a great impression on the child. Whenever he was naughty the mother said:

"If you are not good you will not receive the Harvard degree." He always became good.

Events moved swiftly in the far east. The war with Russia came. Baron Kaneko, who had an important part in national affairs, prepared to go to the United States. A week before he started this conversation occurred:

"When do you start?" asked the Baroness Kaneko.

"In a week," replied the baron.

Just then the little boy interposed:

"Where are you going, papa?"

"To the United States," he said.

"Then I must go with you and get that Harvard degree!" exclaimed the child.

The boy is now a student at the Noble's school in Tokyo. Upon his graduation he will go to Harvard.

President Roosevelt's Worldwide Hit

The president made a hit with the entire world, from the pope and London Times to John D. Crimmins, when he presented Russia to Japan, expressed in diplomatic language a hope that the best would win and finally called time, says Harper's Weekly. We guess that, barring possibly T. Jefferson, he is the only president we have had who could speak really good French. He also speaks excellent English. The most busy day was that which brought Secretary Shaw, Mr. Morgan and Baron Kaneko, one after the other. The president went to bed pretty tired that night. On Sunday he preached.

A Wide Awake School Ma'am.

To prevent tardiness an Iowa schoolma'am recently announced she would kiss the first arrival at school every morning, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. That same night three directors and a baldheaded bachelor, who had not been to school in forty-seven years, slept in the long grass of the schoolyard and were up before dawn. When the schoolteacher arrived she announced a dead heat and withheld the ruby lips from the osculatory onslaught. This is a mean old world.

Russian Farsightedness.

The Russian is farsighted. Probably Hobson would have got along all right, says Harper's Weekly, if he had restricted his kissing to train conductors

HOLY ROLLER CRUSADE

Religious Sect's Plan to Oust Devil From Big Cities.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL BE HIRED

"Angel" Benjamin, Chief of the Crusaders, Hopes to Make Converts Among Millionaires to Return With Him to the City of David In Michigan—Holy Rollers Strictly Moral. How They Educate Children.

"Angel" Benjamin, chief of the Holy Rollers, of Benton Harbor, Mich., is preparing a crusade against the devil in several of the big eastern cities. Philadelphia is on the list. The "angel" is now gathering his apostles about him and has begun preliminary preparation. No dates have been set, but the invasion may be expected early in the fall, says a Benton Harbor dispatch.

The Holy Rollers are one of the fast growing religious sects, and what their campaign will result in is a matter of conjecture. It is estimated by some persons that "Benjamin the Holy" and his wife, "Beautiful" Mary, have $10,000,000 at their command. Whether or not the estimate is well founded, the fact remains that Benton Harbor, which until very recently was only a small village, is developing under the "angel" into one of the most important places in Michigan. Benjamin has built a great electric lighting plant, and his $500,000 temple, an exact counterpart of the structure of the Mormons in Salt Lake City, is almost completed.

Many other things Benjamin has done with the wealth at his command, but the latest is the building of scores of residences intended for the converts whom, he says, he will bring back with him from the east. For more than a year Benjamin and Mary have been planning the eastern crusade, and more than $100,000 has been spent in gathering together a musical organization with which to carry it on. For months talent has been arriving from Germany, Italy, France and other European countries, and now he has 100 men and women singers and players, to whom he is weekly paying out large sums. A school of music, under the directorship of a noted musician, has been established in the City of David, and for weeks the musicians have been practicing together. Besides these musicians from every land, among whom, Benjamin says, will be numbered men and women of fame, a juvenile band of fifty boys and girls will invade the east with the Holy Rollers' apostles.

The most interesting three people of those who will make the trip are Benjamin, his wife Mary and Mary's private secretary. Benjamin himself is a fine looking man, and by many Mary would be called beautiful. She is slender, possesses a pair of dark, lustrous eyes and nut brown hair that she wears loose and which falls in natural waves and ringlets almost to her waist.

This trio will lead the work of the Holy Rollers. It is probable that the work will begin some time in September. Benjamin, who talks only in millions, will take with him a million dollars, it is said. He announces that he will hire special trains, which will transport free of charge hundreds of thousands of people into the cities he visits from the surrounding country. From the people to whom he preaches the chief angel expects to get several million dollars. During the last year money has been pouring into the City of David from every quarter of the world, the bulk of it having come from Australia. In fact, "Beautiful Mary" and "Angel" Benjamin confidently expect to corral a few of America's great multimillionaires.

At present there is a little war on among Benjamin's chief apostles, and for that reason the "angel" cannot state definitely when the campaign will begin. Some of these apostles urge Benjamin to begin with Chicago as being truly the city of the devil. Others hold that Philadelphia needs moral cleansing more than any other place on earth, and it is not at all improbable that Philadelphia will be visited first. Still others of the apostles hold that Michigan should be thoroughly conquered, as the Mormons conquered Utah, before outside operations are begun. But Benjamin argues that Detroit and other Michigan cities may be invaded by lesser guns while he attacks the east.

Meanwhile the gigantic building operations in the City of David are still going on.

Not long ago 100 converts joined Benjamin from Australia, and with them they brought half a million dollars for the "angel." Arrangements had been made for the housing of these people, but efforts tenfold as great are now being made in order to accommodate the easterners who will be asked to call the City of David their home.

The Holy Rollers are a strictly moral people. They believe in educating every child, whether girl or boy, as they believe that education only will conquer the world. They believe that every child should possess an accomplishment, and every child of ten years or over in the City of David must study music or something else that will serve to refine.

In five years, Benjamin says, the City of David will number a million people. Every family in it will own a home without a dollar owing upon it. But they will own nothing else. The properties will be worked, as they are now, in common, and all, he asserts, will live in peace, comfort and happiness, each working indefatigably for the conversion of the rest of the world.

ENGINEER'S BRAVERY.

Dived Into a Flooded Ditch and Turned on a Valve.

With the recent completion of the great Cedar Grove reservoir a tale of heroism of the homely kind has come to light, says a special dispatch from Orange, N. J., to the New York Times. It is of a man who risked death without hope of pay or even the fame which a passing newspaper account of his act would give him. George B. Freye simply did the deed because he wanted to see the work progress successfully, and the occurrence was looked upon as more or less commonplace by Freye and those who were with him.

Freye was an engineer employed with the gang which tunneled the Orange mountain in the course of the work. He had nothing to do with the reservoir work or the construction of the dams, but pending the arrangements for the construction of the North river tunnel was temporarily in charge of the Orange mountain tunnel. One day a sudden cloudburst filled up the great corowall trench for the west dam with water, and he volunteered to perform a task which carried with it the risk of his life.

The trench was shored up and crossed by numerous braces and was filled to the brim with muddy water. The only available pump was five feet below the surface of the water, and the steam valve was closed before the big ditch was flooded. Freye knew the location of the pump merely by observation, and he volunteered to dive to it and turn on the steam valve.

It was not in the line of his duty, but he said he did not like to see the work drag, so he stripped and plunged headforemost between the braces and went down to the pump. Then he groped for the valve wheel and, turning it, threw the valve wide open. A throbbing in his ears told him that the pump was working. The work was done under the severest stress, and those standing on the border of the trench never expected to see the engineer come up alive. He was under water about a minute and one-half, but it seemed about a half hour to the onlookers. Just as all hands were getting discouraged Freye popped up through the mud and water and was dragged out and resuscitated. There was about one chance in a thousand that Freye would hit the right spot on his first dive, but he accomplished this and saved great damage to property and delay to the work.

TEXTS FOR POOLROOM.

Wireless Bible Messages to Confuse Race Reports In Chicago.

There are more torments in store for the race track gamblers in Chicago, whose last hope of evading the law is precariously reposed in Commodore "Bud" White's flagship, the City of Traverse, says a Chicago dispatch.

The plan is to erect a wireless telegraph mast and station on the roof of the city hall at city expense. It is said a continuous operation of the sending apparatus during the afternoon while the races are being run would prevent the De Forest station from getting into intelligible communication with the steamer. When Commodore "Bud" White is awaiting the returns on the first race his guests will receive this from Assistant Chief Schuettler:

"The eyes of the Lord are in every place beholding the evil and the good."

When the odds are posted on the second race the bettors will be warned:

"Woe to him that gaineth an evil gain."

"The way of the wicked is an abomination to the Lord."

SANTA FE TRAIL MARKING.

Old Route In Kansas to Be Marked by Children.

Kansas school children are to mark the course of the old Santa Fe trail through Kansas, says a Topeka correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The legislature last winter appropriated the sum of $1,000 to be used in buying and engraving milestones to mark the trail. The fund will be in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution and will be supplemental to a fund raised by them some time ago.

There are so many schoolhouses in the state within a mile or two of the old trail that it would be an easy matter for the children, by working after school hours or on half holidays, to mark the trail. At the suggestion of George P. Morehouse, former senator from Morris, the State Historical society has taken up the question of putting the children at work in this way, and it is probable that arrangements will be made for holidays in all schools near the trail so that the children may place the markers.

Battle of Mukden Incident.

A Japanese officer tells this story of the battle of Mukden, says the New York Tribune: "In one of the engagements I found a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering about between the two battle lines. It came to me when I whistled. It evidently belonged to some Russian officer and was tame and affectionate. I am keeping it for myself. I suppose the owner is not likely to return to claim it. Once when we charged a Russian shelter trench successfully the little fellow could not keep up with us with his short legs and long coat, so, with my kanemotsu (sword) in my right hand, I held the little creature, panting, under my left arm and charged."

Area of Manchuria and Korea.

The combined area of Manchuria and Korea, which are now passing under Japanese control, is three times that of Japan, while the population of Japan is twice as large as that of those two countries.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

There are all too many men who when they get mad will take it out of their wives, their horses or hired help.

The dual purpose sheep is far more of a success than the dual purpose cow. In fact, no sheep will pay to keep unless it is a mutton as well as a wool producer.

There never was a better time than now to buy some good stock. The day of fancy prices for thoroughbred animals is over, and there is less excuse for having the farm stocked with scrubs than ever before.

If the game preserves and deer parks of Great Britain could only be used by the common people to produce food it would greatly relieve the poverty of that country. It takes a lot of paupers to support one lord.

Many people have to study simplicity in the matter of living because of poverty, live simply because they have to and not because they want to. Some people seem to think that the chief use of money is to make a splurge with it.

The new method of smoothing and working the dirt roads has awakened an unlooked for amount of enthusiasm, hundreds of men who heretofore have hated to do road work now cheerfully doing a lot of volunteer work to improve the highways along their farms.

The principal and best results which will accrue from the seed corn campaign of last winter will undoubtedly be that corn growers will be induced to gather their supply of seed corn this fall before the frost hits it and by giving it proper care be thus assured of seed of perfect germinating power.

For one day in the year the American people make a great fuss over the American eagle—"proud bird" and all that—and then turn around and kill every one they see the balance of the year. This shooting of these birds is a piece of barbarism anyway. So rare that they attract attention whenever seen, why should they be killed?

From an artistic standpoint there is no beauty of form or expression in a camel or an elephant, a donkey or a llama, while the best types of the domestic animals of civilized peoples are just the reverse. It would be hard to find anything more beautiful or expressive than the head of a thoroughbred horse, a Jersey cow or a well bred dog.

Just as this is written it is a very catchy and aggravating time for securing the hay crop. Not one half of a very large crop will be secured as good forage. When a man gets a silo he is entirely exempt from this trouble, for no matter how much rain may fall while he is filling his silo it never does more harm than simply to hinder the work; the silage is always good, whether put in wet or dry.

We know of hundreds of farmers who would be rid of debt, make more money and enjoy life a hundred per cent more if they would just sell half the land they nominally own. There is an immense satisfaction in getting up in the morning and looking over the farm and crops and feeling that it is all your own and that you owe no man a dollar. Some men never enjoy this pleasure in all their lives.

The attention of railway companies is called to the great value of sweet clover as a binder for the earth on all cuts and fills. It fills the ground with a network of fibrous roots and will grow most luxuriantly on the steepest and most barren slopes. It is also self perpetuating, and once introduced spreads rapidly and permanently. Where it grows no washing of the soil is possible. It is by all odds the best of any of our grasses for this purpose.

A prominent electrical expert makes the assertion that the windmill with a steel tower is never struck by lightning. In this he is mistaken, for we know of one which provoked a great display of electrical fireworks two years ago. If the pump rod was of wood, as many are, and if the legs of the tower were fastened to wooden posts set in the ground, as is usually the case, there would be no good earth connection, and such a tower would make a good mark for the lightning.

A friend asks us to tell him whether there is any place for the college graduate on the farm. Why, of course there is. It never hurts an educated man to come in contact with the soil, though at first it may hurt the soil. The college bred man will be quick to see and avail himself of every help possible and will take more readily because of his training to new and improved methods of doing farm work. The earth has a rich reward for the very best intelligent effort man can apply to it.

Frank M. Atterholt, one of the most successful corporation lawyers of Ohio, died [illegible] imported ones. So with our bird, insect and animal pests and the human pests as well.

We note that one make of farm separators is advertised as low as $—. Cheap as this seems to be, it is probably not the best kind to invest in after all.

A friend of ours makes a plea for the dandelion on the ground of its earliness, reliability and artistic beauty. Art is a great thing, but the truth is that the dandelion is an unmitigated nuisance.

A little work with the mower in the pasture just now will greatly discourage the weeds and improve the fall feed. Not even the worst and toughest weeds like to be cut down just as they get ready to bloom.

It is better for the pastures, insures more feed and is better for the stock to divide the pasture and let one half rest while the other half is being fed off, and we wonder why it is that this is not more commonly done.

Ensilage is much less costly to put up for a succulent winter forage than roots of any kind, and it is more easily preserved and fed out, and it is equally as palatable and nutritious. An acre of corn prepared as ensilage is almost doubled in feeding value.

Some one has figured out that the bees have to visit 64,000,000 clover blossoms in order to extract a single pound of honey. Still we know of fields of wild clover in the fore part of July that would furnish a thousand pounds of honey if it was all gathered.

The Angus cattle lead all others in price obtained at the auction sales, in the number of prizes awarded at shows and in the ability to command the top of the market as beef animals. They are a pure beef breed and have nothing to commend them as dairy animals.

The easiest possible crop with a favorable season is sixty bushels of corn to the acre. Still not one man in twenty attains this. What with poor seed, poorly prepared soil, insufficient cultivation, poor planting, the average crop of the corn growing states is less than half the possible crop.

There are altogether too many people who are satisfied if they can at the end of the year just pay out and make both ends meet. While this is in a way better than running behind, a man should have ambition to do something better. There are large possibilities connected with saving even so small an amount as $50 a year.

The average man has no conception of the vast area of the possible wheat fields of the far northwest. There is an empire in western Canada where wheat for the whole world could be easily produced. Land which will produce an average crop of twenty bushels per acre of No. 1 hard wheat for ten years in succession is there in area as large as all the New England states put together.

Cotton, which seemed to be overproduced last winter and much of which was not picked, is up again to 11 cents, a price which is the same, so far as profit to the producer is concerned, as would be 70 cents for corn or $7 per hundredweight for pork. Every effort was made to restrict the acreage planted to cotton this year, and now the men who did this wish they had not done so.

We saw some real skim milk calves the other day. We doubt if they had ever tasted whole milk. They looked just like the poor little orphans at the English workhouse so well described by Dickens. It is all a mistake to try to raise a good calf on nothing better than skim milk from the start. They might have been the best bred animals in the country, yet the want of proper food makes scrubs of them.

The great trouble with the American people today is that they all want to get rich in a hurry, can't be content with slow and safe gains. Nine-tenths of them commence speculating and gambling as soon as they can reach up to drop a nickel in a slot machine and keep the thing up as long as they live and die poor. The old fashioned way of being content with moderate profits in the doing of a legitimate business is almost out of date.

Two hundred miles to a creamery is getting to be a common thing all through the west, the cream being shipped that distance to a central creamery plant, which converts it into butter. The cost of shipment is about a cent a pound for the butter it will make, which is as small a sum as it can be gathered for and delivered to a home creamery. This plan is opening up great possibilities for the dairy business in localities where cows have never heretofore been kept.

The bicycle, which for a few years formed the center of many of the sporting events of the country, has completely fallen from its high position and is valued today solely as a utility machine, in which capacity it is doing most valuable work. We have not heard of a scorcher for nearly two years, and, if anything, the machines are more popular out in the country districts than in the cities. The auto now monopolizes public attention as a sporting craze. This in time will follow the bicycle; it will become cheaper in price, the country horses will get used to it, and it will take its place as one of the most valuable means of locomotion ever devised.

NEARBY TOWNS

[illegible] morning at 8 o'clock and a wagon will be furnished to convey them to the

We are asked by a young man how is the best way for him to get ahead in the world. He says that he does not want to become a very rich man, but would like to accumulate enough property so as to be able to enjoy life. The recipe has been often given and as seldom followed, otherwise there would not be so many poor people in the world. Commencing poor, it is, first, self denial, often of the ancient martyr type; then saving, a little at first; then a right valuation of one's credit, always keeping it as a well protected reserve asset; then everlasting industry, day and night, too, when one is young and tough; after a little getting money to work for one and being a lender rather than a borrower; coupled with all this an honesty in business which is unimpeachable. There must also be good sense used in the matter of getting married, the choice of a business, investments and the like, for it is not always that men are both honest and sensible. Then there should be contentment with small gains and small savings, for the most enduring fortunes are built up a little at a time. But money alone will not make the really successful man.

FEEDING CROPS OFF.

Aside from feeding off the grass in the pasture and the stalks in the field no attempt is made in this country to feed crops off on the land where they were produced. More might be done in this line to great advantage. The clover, the turnip crop, the vetch crop, the rape crop, are all fed in the field in England by the hurdle system, which is the inclosing of a part of the field with hurdles or a light movable fence, sheep proof, to the manifest saving in the harvesting of the crop and the great benefit accruing from the thorough fertilization of the soil. Two years ago a man in South Dakota with eighty acres of corn turned in 1,200 sheep along in September and let them harvest the crop, which was done with very great success and economy. He got a good price for his corn, got rid of the weeds and so cleaned up and fertilized the land that it was in the best possible condition for another crop. There was scarcely any waste in the doing of it either, the fall being dry. Had it been wet, it would have been different.

PIONEER DAYS.

Whatever the future may bring, it will never bring back the old pioneer days—the days of the prairie fires, the logging bees, the sugar making, the going to mill and market, when a man bade his family an affectionate farewell, calculating to sleep under a wagon for a week; when the meat supply was obtained by the gun and the fish spear; when prairie chicken, mallard and canvasback duck, wild goose and brant were everyday fare and a barrel of fish the reward of a night's fishing; when folk went visiting, took their bedding with them and stayed for two days; when all were poor alike and all farm tools, books, even food, common property; when a box of clothing from some eastern friends was a godsend and the trade of the pioneer community was mostly barter, with furs as a cash producing commodity; where the houses were of logs or of sod and all were honest and healthy. With all the attendant hardship, there are far worse times than these old pioneer days.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S GARDEN.

She was a little girl only twelve years old and small for her age at that, but she was full of enterprise and snap, and, tiring of dolls and the like, she persuaded her father to let her have just two square rods of his garden to run a garden of her own. We had the pleasure of seeing this garden in early July. There was not a single weed to be found in it, and there was a fine assortment of vegetables of the most thrifty sort, peas, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, radish, lettuce, cabbage, all nicely cared for, and our little friend was just as proud of her success as would be the owner of a fine half section farm. And this work for the little maid was in every way beneficial and helpful to her. She has become greatly interested in nature study and intends to enlarge her work next year to include flowers and poultry. She might have practiced on a piano or done some sort of fancy needlework when she was working in her garden, but we doubt if she would have done as well.

SILAGE.

There have been many changes of opinion touching the proper time to cut up field corn with which to fill the silo. When the silo first appeared as a winter forage factor it was supposed that the corn must be very juicy and green, and so varieties of corn giving a great growth of stalks were used. This used to fill the silo in a very immature stage. This made a silage of a mushy character, which gave rise to nearly all the objections which have ever been urged against ensilage as a ration. Later it was found out that there was nothing better out of which to make ensilage than just common field corn, and that this should be allowed to remain in the field until almost ripe before being used, even to the point of having the leaves and husks overripe, this sort of ensilage being dry and carrying a larger per cent of nutritive value than when made of immature corn.

The Meaning of These Words In the Old English Song.

How many people know the meaning of the words "Pop goes the weasel" in the song? Many of us have probably regarded them as a meaningless tag, having some dim Cockney bearing on the animal. Such a bearing they have, but in an unexpected way. A writer in Notes and Queries affirms that the words refer to a purse made of weasel skin which opened and closed with a snap. This brings the line out of irrelevant jargon into the main sense:

> Up and down the city road,
> In and out the Eagle;
> That's the way the money goes—
> Pop goes the weasel.

The "popping" or snapping of the purse is declared to be the equivalent of "Bang went saxpence."

But this explanation is not, perhaps, so inherently probable as another which makes "weasel" a slang term for silver plate, prize cups, etc.—articles which, as the result of gadding in the City road, were pawned or "popped." This idea is repeated in a story of an Islington tailor who, through frequenting the Eagle tavern, had to pop his "weasel," an instrument used in the cutting of cloth. Whatever the weasel may have been, the song went round the world, and many a boy in faroff Brazil or Ceylon received his first idea of London's streets in its reference to the City road.—London Globe.

BIRD CUSTOMS.

The Habit of Billing and the Stock Dove's Bow In a Fight.

An Englishman, Edmond Selous, has been watching doves at play and in combat. Of the habit of "billing," in which so many birds engage when they are nesting, he says: "Where birds now merely 'bill,' they once, in my opinion, fed each other, or the male fed the female, but pleasure came to be experienced in the contact alone, and the passage of food, which was never necessary, gradually became obsolete. I think it by no means improbable that our own kissing may have originated in much the same way, and that birds when thus 'billing' experience the same sort of pleasure that we do when we kiss must be quite obvious to any one who has watched them."

Of a peculiarity of the stock dove Mr. Selous writes: "When these birds fight they constantly interrupt the flow of the combat by bowing in the most absurd way, not to one another, but generally, so to speak, for no object or purpose whatever, apparently, but only because they must do so. The fact is the bow has become a formula of courtship, and, as courting and fighting are intimately connected, the one suggests the other in the mind of the bird, who bows all at once under a misconception."

THE WORD "LOBSTER."

In Its Slang Sense It Has Been In Use For Centuries.

In letters from Sir Walter Scott to William Clark of Eldin, under date of Sept. 10 and 30, 1792, are found allusions to the word "lobster" as a playful sobriquet for the redcoat officers and soldiers of the British army. In this case a boiled lobster is meant, as per evidence of the following couplet, once familiar to the English street boys, and quoted whenever a rifleman in green was seen walking arm in arm with a soldier in red:

> There go two lobsters, claw in claw,
> One is boiled, and t'other's raw.

Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, in Cromwell's time, commanded a regiment of cuirassiers, who "from their complete armor obtained the nickname of lobsters." (Baldock's "Cromwell as a Soldier.") What was mere raillery in England may readily have grown into an expression of hatred and contempt in America at the time of the Revolution, and, in point of fact, Bancroft's "History of the United States" relates that "lobsters" was one of the abusive epithets applied to the soldiers by the mob on the occasion of the Boston massacre.—Philadelphia Press.

THE PHENIX.

Legend of How It Lived and Died and Lived Again.

The ancient tradition concerning the phenix has introduced into nearly every language the habit of applying that name to whatever is singular or uncommon among its kind. According to ancient writers, the phenix was a bird of great beauty about the size of an eagle. A shining and most beautiful crest adorned its head, its plumage contained nearly every tint of the rainbow, and its eyes sparkled like diamonds. Only one of these birds could live at a time, but its existence covered a period of 500 or 600 years. When its life drew to a close the bird built for itself a funeral pile of wood and aromatic spices, with its wings fanned the pile into a flame and therein consumed itself. From its ashes a worm was produced, out of which another phenix was formed, having all the vigor of youth. The first care of the new phenix was to solemnize its parent's obsequies. For that purpose it made a ball of myrrh, frankincense and other fragrant things. At Heliopolis, a city in lower Egypt, there was a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. To this temple the phenix would carry the fragrant ball and burn it on the altar of the sun as a sacrifice. The priests then examined the register and found that exactly 500 years or exactly 600 years had elapsed since that same ceremony had taken place.

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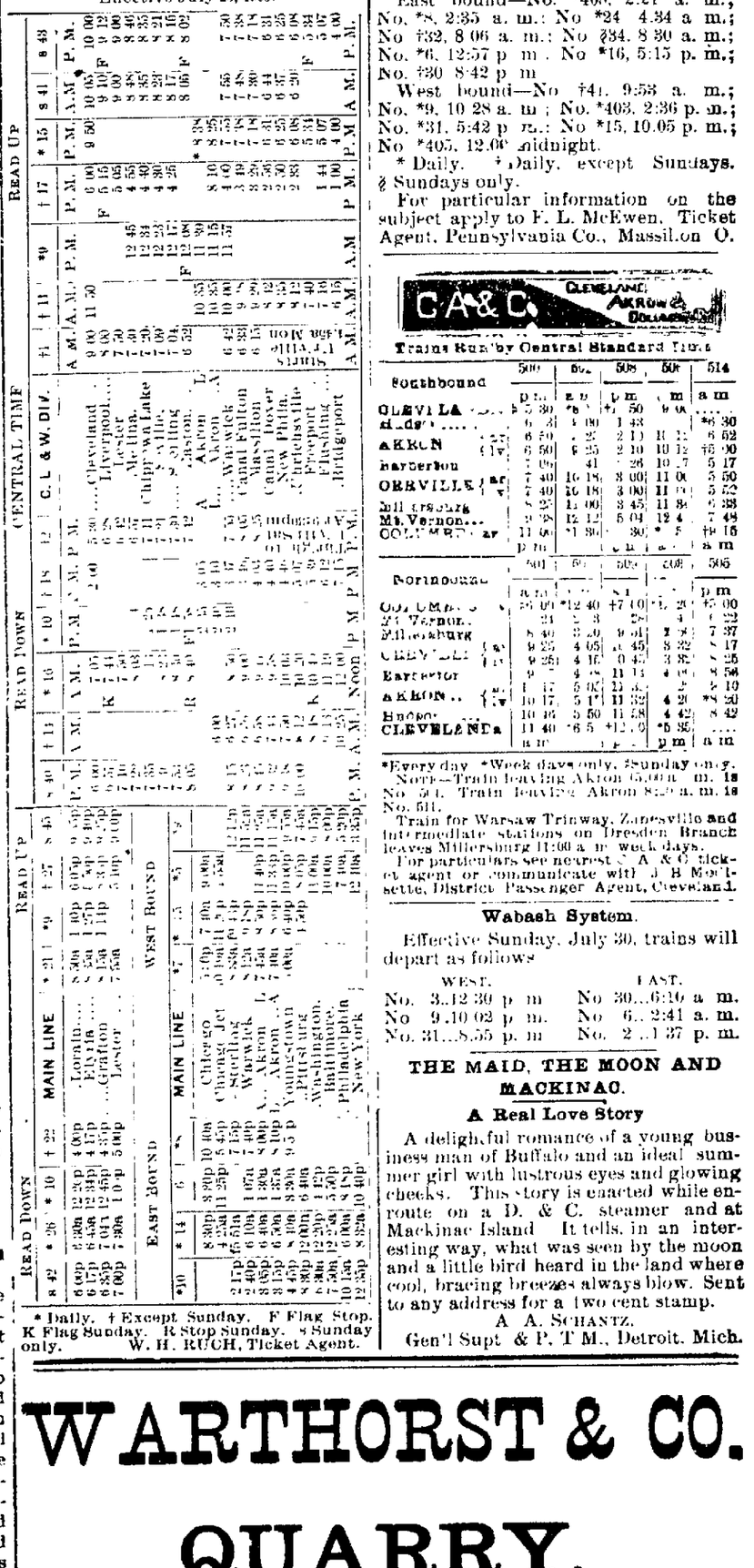
TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective July 23, 1905.



* Daily. † Except Sunday. F Flag Stop. K Flag Sunday. R Stop Sunday. s Sunday only. W. H. RUCH, Ticket Agent.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

East bound—No. *408, 2:21 a. m.; No. *8, 2:35 a. m.; No *24 4.34 a m.; No †32, 8 06 a. m.; No †34, 8 30 a. m.; No. *6, 12:57 p m.; No *16, 5:15 p. m.; No. †30 8:42 p m

West bound—No †41, 9:53 a. m.; No. *9, 10 28 a. m.; No. *403, 2:36 p. m.; No. *31, 5:42 p m.; No *15, 10.05 p. m.; No *405, 12.00 midnight.

* Daily. † Daily, except Sundays. § Sundays only.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon O.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

Southbound	506	502	508	508	514
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND	5 30	*8	*1 50	9 00	.....
Hudson	6 38	9 00	1 43		*8 30
AKRON	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12	8 52
Barberton	7 00	41	26	10 27	9 17
ORRVILLE	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00	5 50
Millersburg	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00	5 52
Mt. Vernon	8 25	11 00	3 45	11 38	6 38
COLUMBUS ar	9 28	12 12	5 04	12 4	7 48
	11 00	*1 30	30	* 5	†9 15
	p m		p m	a m	a m

Northbound	501	501	503	505
	a m		p m	p m
COLUMBUS	10 00	*12 40	†7 00	*5 00
Mt. Vernon	11	1 3	28	6 22
Millersburg	8 40	3 40	9 01	7 37
ORRVILLE	9 25	4 05	45	8 17
Barberton	9 26	4 16	0 45	8 28
AKRON	9	4	11 15	8 56
Hudson	9 17	5 02	25	9 10
CLEVELAND	10 17	5 17	11 32	4 20
	10 36	5 50	11 58	4 42
	11 40	*6 5	*12 0	*5 55
	a m		p m	a m

*Every day. *Week days only. Sunday only.

Note—Train leaving Akron 5.00 a. m. is No. 504. Train leaving Akron 8.20 a. m. is No. 511.

Train for Warsaw Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:00 a. m. week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Moffett, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

Wabash System.

Effective Sunday, July 30, trains will depart as follows

WEST.	EAST.
No. 3..12 30 p m	No 30...6:10 a. m.
No 9..10 02 p m.	No 6...2:41 a. m.
No. 31...5.55 p. m	No. 2...1 37 p. m.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905

The "beauty" doctors who run columns in some of the papers occasionally give some good advice. For instance, the recipe recently offered to a woman who wrote that she was nervous, "Brace up and say you won't be nervous," ought to do a lot toward effecting a cure.

There is nothing now, seemingly, to cloud the country's magnificent business prospects. Detailed reports from the commercial agencies are calculated to inspire enthusiasm regarding the state of affairs. Trade, it is said, is steadily gathering force, the whole country feeling the thrill of the practical certainty that enormous crops will be gathered. The movement of merchandise on the railways is already such as almost to fully employ railway facilties, and railway earnings go on enlarging.

The Columbus Dispatch makes the only suggestions to the czar of Russia which have the merit of being absolutely new: The billion dollar indemnity could be paid off, five per cent interest and all, by paying $110,000 a day for one hundred years. Or, if the czar wanted to stop the interest a little faster, he could pay it off in about ten years by paying $400,000 a day. Or, if he could borrow without interest, he could pay a million dollars a year for a thousand years and clean it up that way.

The wail of the editor of the Wayne (Neb.) Herald is full of seasonable and local color. Says he: "This season makes us tired. We would much rather hie ourselves to the mossy spot beside the babbling brook, beyond the sound of the irrepressible printer's lusty yell for 'copy' than be compelled to remain here to chronicle Hazzard Spivin's recent visit to Speckville or say nice things about the marriage of the big footed daughter of some fellow who hasn't paid his subscription for twelve years. Right now we'd sooner be fishing than be president."

Governor Herrick's reply to an inquiry regarding an alleged interview with him concerning George B. Cox, which was widely published, is short and to the point. The governor says: "I beg to say that I have repeatedly stated that this interview never took place; that it is a fake pure and simple, and was manufactured for the sole purpose of deceiving the voters of Ohio as to the real issues in this campaign. The individuality of no man is an issue only to the extent of his public record. Of my record as governor I request careful scrutiny and court a frank discussion of my official acts. The Republicans this year, as in years past, appeal to the voters of the state upon the splendid prosperity that now obtains under both national and state administrations, and defy our Democratic opponents and their allies to point out any evidence of bossism, corruption or graft connected with my administration."

Mr. A. E. McFarlane, after a series of interviews with Professor Metchnikoff, chief of research at the Pasteur institute, Paris, holds out, in the current issue of McClure's Magazine the comforting assurances that old age is a disease capable of being conquered like any other physical ill. The discovery of the pathological nature of old age is the outcome of Metchnikoff's discovery, some years ago, of the function of the phagocytes (white corpuscles of the blood) whose activity in attacking and devouring the hostile microbes that enter the system is the measure of our immunity from disease. In observing these microscopic "watch-dogs of the blood," the astonishing discovery was made that certain diseases, notably the "atrophies," not only were not combated by the phagocytes, but were actually caused by them. It was seen that certain physical conditions cause a perversion of the activities of the macrophages, a variety of phagocyte, which then turn their attacks upon the body itself and devour its cells as voraciously as under normal conditions they destroy foreign microbes. From this discovery it was but a step to recognize the analogy between these phenomena and the state called "old age" which is nothing more than compound atrophy.

FIGHTING BOY AS IDEAL.

Chicago Judge Picks "Rough House" Lad as Maker of Best Citizen.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy is a misconceit. He is not the ideal boy."

Judge W. H. McEwen of the juvenile court made this statement the other night in a speech at a banquet in Chicago of the Columbia Yacht club at the Palmer House, in which he scored the "nice little boy" as the future degenerate and a dangerous criminal, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

"The 'rough house' boy—the boy who is occasionally before the court for a deed of violence—under proper restraint will make the future good citizen," he said. "It is generally the desire of parents to have their children what is commonly known as 'nice boys.' It has been my experience that these nice boys do not amount to much.

"The boy with the feminine instincts is a coward generally, and in his development along these lines lies one of the most dangerous elements to the country. The rough, rugged boy, the boy who will fight, if he is kept under restraint, will become the citizen upon whom the country can depend. He will become the manly citizen.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy has been held up as an example to the boys of the country, and he exemplifies some modern ideas in regard to the rearing of children. He is not the kind of an example that should be held up to a boy. Outdoor sports should be encouraged. They tend to make boys rugged, manly and healthful. These are the boys that are the hope of the country. There is altogether too little opportunity for boys in a big city to participate in these outdoor sports, and they should be encouraged."

Judge McEwen took the healthfulness that comes from yachting as the basis for his talk.

INDIAN LANDS FOR FARMS.

Government to Open Up an Oklahoma Region to Settlement.

A new deal is to take place in the Indian country in the matter of land leases, says a Washington special to the New York Times. Commissioner Leupp believes that Indian lands should be leased for agricultural purposes as well as for grazing.

The first trial of the new plan will be made in the Kiowa reservation. It is estimated that the opening of the pasture lands there will add a population of not less than 15,000 to Comanche county, Okla.

The Kiowa pasture lands are in four tracts, three of which aggregate approximately 80,000 acres. The larger tract, which has the Red river for its southern boundary, contains 400,000 acres. The rental to be paid the Indians for their lands ranges from 75 cents an acre to $2.50 as against 25 cents an acre under the grazing system.

The scheme which has been devised is a compromise between opening the country to homestead entry and leasing it for grazing purposes.

The system devised practically assures that each quarter section will have one tenant or family. It is impossible for a corporation or individual to lease more than two sections, and the terms are such that no one individual will in all probability secure more than a quarter section. The leases will run for five years, and at the end of that time the lessees will have a preference right for renewal.

Society's New Flower.

Back to nature has London's smartest set rushed in its latest fancy, and the heavily perfumed exotics of the conservatories are forced to hide their diminished heads while the wild mignonette holds sway, says the New York Press. The Countess of Warwick is said to be responsible for this craze, for she has worn bunches of wild mignonette fastened in her bodices during her recurring tours through England, and the idea was quickly taken up by the English metropolis. While the majority of persons have long considered mignonette as merely a cultivated flower, the fancy exclusive florists are showing beautiful specimens of wild mignonette from Hants and Thanet. No longer enamored from the newly popular flower, a fact which caused it to be called "base born wild mignonette" distinguished only by its three dirty leaves from yellow weeds, it is not altogether a thing of beauty, but that doesn't matter as long as it meets with fashionable folks' approval.

A Tree Planting Club.

As a result of the attendance of a member of the forest service at the farmers' congress recently held at Amarillo, Tex., a tree planting club is to be organized in the Texas Panhandle, says the Washington Star. This movement is of considerable importance, since the region is naturally treeless, though there is abundant evidence that certain kinds of trees will grow if properly planted and cared for. The object of the organization is to encourage the making of tree plantations, to experiment systematically with trees that seem likely to thrive under the conditions there found and to provide for obtaining the necessary planting material in the most advantageous way. When this club shall have been successfully organized the forest service promises to send a man to the Panhandle to help the tree planters to make the most effective use of their land and planting material.

A Station For Study of Birds.

For the purpose of studying the habits of birds of passage a "vogelwarte" (an observation station) has been established at Rossiten, in eastern Prussia, where birds are to be caught and liberated again after small rings have been attached to their feet. The directors request that the fact of such ringed birds killed anywhere be sent to them.

FIELD DAY AND PRIZE DRILLS.

Knights of St. John Will Meet at Silver Lake.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Colonel Joseph Winum and Staff Will Review the Drills—Basket Dinner at Noon—To Meet on Labor Day.

The eleventh annual field day and military drill of the sixth district commandery of Ohio, Knights of St. John, will be held at Silver lake on Labor day.

The battalion military drill and the prize drills in which all companies will take part will be the spectacular feature of the day. The drills will be followed by a programme of sports. A basket dinner will be eaten at noon.

The military and battalion drills will be reviewed by Colonel Joseph Winum and staff. The prize drill will be reviewed by a committee of three judges. The drills will be held on the ball grounds in the afternoon.

The sixth district is composed of commanderies Nos. 6 and 42, of Akron; Nos. 123 and 205, of Canton; No. 51, of Massillon; No. 294, of Alliance; No. 277, of Navarre. It is expected the Alliance, Canton, Massillon and Navarre commanderies will go to the lake in a special train over the Pennsylvania.

The ranking officers of the sixth district are as follows: Colonel, Joseph Winum, of Akron; lieutenant colonel, E. R. Forster, of Massillon; senior major, James Sell, of Canton; junior major, J. F. Hogan, of Alliance; adjutant, William Foust, of Akron; chaplain, the Rev. C. Treiber, of Canton; inspector, Fred S. Smith, of Akron; quartermaster, Peter Obringer, of Akron; paymaster, P. J. Conlin, of Alliance commissary, Emil Converse, of Massillon; aide-de-camp, George Greenfelder, of Massillon, and sergeant major, W. A. Hammerly, of Canton.

JEALOUSY WAS THE CAUSE.

Magnolia Man Loses Reason Brooding Over Troubles.

CAVE CAPTORS A HARD FIGHT.

Turnkey McKinney and Assistant Brought the Man to Massillon from Canton Wednesday Morning — It Required Three Men to Handcuff Him.

Turnkey C. McKinney, of the county jail, and P. Rifle, of Canton, passed through Massillon Wednesday morning en route to the Massillon state hospital with a man who will be confined in the strong cell there. The man's name is Frank Jordan and he comes from Magnolia. He was taken into custody on Tuesday and confined in the county jail. Wednesday morning when the officers entered to take him out, he fought like a madman and it required a long tussle on the part of three big men to get him handcuffed.

He was brought to Massillon on the 9:30 o'clock car Wednesday morning and landed in the state hospital half an hour later. Jordan's case is peculiar. He was insanely jealous of his wife and worried over the matter until he lost his reason. He grew to be a religious fanatic and would spend hours upon his knees praying. All night Tuesday he kept other prisoners in the county jail at Canton awake by his appeals to God for his release, for the forgiveness of his wife and for death.

Jordan is a powerful looking man, but his appearance on the street Wednesday morning indicated that he had been through a hard physical struggle, and it was necessary for his captors to keep a strict watch on his every movement. He talked but little, but his eyes glanced furtively about, evidently in search of some avenue of escape. "I have no home now," he said. "Magnolia, Stark county, was once my home, but now they're taking me to some place, I don't know where."

Excursion to Findlay, via Wabash System.

One fare for the round trip to Findlay, Aug. 27 and 28, return limit, Aug. 30, account United Spanish War Veterans

HAND WAS INJURED.

Accident to a Little Girl Tuesday Morning.

Navarre, Aug. 22.—An accident happened to Doris Hall, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hall, living on the Elton road two miles wes of Navarre, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, by which she may lose at least the thumb of her right hand. In company with other children she was riding on a wagon going to a field for wheat and as the wagon passed through a gateway, her right hand was caught between the wagon rack and the gate post. The hand was badly injured and it is thought the thumb at least will have to be amputated. Threshers were at the farm and the wagon was being used to haul wheat from the field to the machine.

MRS. LARSON HUNG HERSELF.

Rash Deed was Committed Wednesday Morning.

YOUNGEST SON FOUND BODY.

She Used a New Piece of Rope and Committed the Deed in a Wagon Shed, Jumping from a Buggy—The Coroner Has Been Notified.

Mrs. Phoebe Larson, aged about 50 years, hung herself in a wagon shed at the family residence, a short distance northwest of Richville and three miles southeast of Massillon, between 9 and 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. She used a new rope, which had not been used about the premises, and after fastening this about her neck, jumped from a buggy. Her body was found dangling in the air by her youngest son, Frank, as he came from the fields for dinner. He had been at the house at 9 o'clock for a drink of water and had talked to his mother. She appeared in her usual health and was busy about the house. She was not seen alive, as far as can be learned, after that time.

Mr. Larson died about ten years ago, the family having moved from Canton to the farm in the hope of benefiting Mr. Larson's health. He died within a short time and Mrs. Larson and three sons have carried on the work. The sons are Charles, Harvey and Frank Larson. The deceased is also survived by two daughters, Mrs. Charles Fischer, of Massillon, and Mrs. Mary Smith, of Genoa. The children and neighbors can give no reason for the deed, although there have been some rumors of family trouble in the past.

As soon as the son had discovered his mother's rash deed he notified the neighbors, who hurried to the place and cut down the body in the hope that life might not be extinct. Their hopes were in vain, however, as it was evident that death had occurred some time before. It is also thought that death took place in a very short time, as the body was not disfigured except at the neck. The coroner was notified and is expected to reach the family home this evening.

Many residents of the Richville road and in the neighborhood of the Larson home went to the scene during the noon hour and gave their assistance. Mrs. Larson had lived in the neighborhood a long enough time to become well acquainted and had been known as a hard working woman.

No arrangements for the funeral will be made until after the coroner's inquest.

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4.

Governor Herrick Asks That the Day be Observed.

Columbus, Aug. 23.—Governor Herrick yesterday issued the following proclamation:

"In 1891 our general assembly enacted a law which provides that the first Monday of September each year shall be observed as Labor day. This year the first Monday of September falls on the 4th, and agreeable to the provisions of the law, I hereby designate that date Labor day.

"It is most fitting that in this land where constitutional liberty finds its highest development the recognition of this annual feast day should be given to a free labor which here finds its richest reward. Steady improvement of the conditions of our citizens who toil should be the aim of legislator and executive, to the end that they may share in a continuously increasing degree in the products of their toil, and with hours of labor such as will afford them more leisure, more time with their families, and more opportunity for study and recreation. Let all citizens put aside for the day their accustomed tasks, enter into the spirit of this holiday of labor and make it one worthy the great cause to which it is dedicated."

DYNAMITING AT MILLERSBURG.

The "Blue Goose" and Enterprising Proprietor Busy.

SALOON BLOWN UP LAST WEEK.

Lumber was on the Ground and the Building was Being Reconstructed an Hour Later—Henry A. Weible Brings Home a Photograph and a Unique Advertising Bill.

The Indpependent is indebted to Henry A. Weible, of this city, for a photograph of the "Blue Goose," taken immediately after the recent dynamiting at Millersburg. The "Blue Goose" is the name given to the only saloon in Millersburg, or rather within a few feet of the city limits. At a recent local option election Millersburg went dry, and the proprietor of the "Blue Goose" purchased a site within a few feet of the city limits near the Killbuck creek bridge entering the city. The saloon was opened and did a big business, $300 often being the receipts from one night's sales.

The Anti-Saloon League took up the question and attempted to drive the "Blue Goose" out of business, with the result that a very bitter war was started, resulting in the dynamiting of the crude frame structure Monday of last week at 4:05 a. m. A large cartridge of dynamite was placed on the roof of the structure and the explosion was a terrific one. The building was completely shattered, and most of the stock of wet goods was destroyed. The report and concussion was heard and felt for miles in all directions and a great crowd immediately flocked to the scene of the explosion.

An hour later the enterprising proprietor had lumber on the scene and was reconstructing the place on a larger basis. He had large bills printed, and one of these reads:

"Blue Goose" is about in full swing. I think the "Blue Goose" is all right, don't you? Meet us the other side of Killbuck and what a time we will have. If you don't drink, why don't stay in Millersburg. We don't need your trade. We need the good will of the people.

We don't need any dynamiters. "Blue Goose" at rest.

Killbuck two feet out of its place. "Them that's rich can ride in chaises, and them that's poor can walk, ——." We worked fourteen years to get him in the hog pen; we got him now. We only sell to trade.

Miners and habituals not allowed.

We were dynamited Monday at 4:05, but the "Blue Goose" still has its feathers.

"Mike, how do you like the 'Blue Goose.'" Don't buy from us; we have trade from elsewhere. No goods sold after 11:59 Saturday night. Opens at 12:05 Monday a. m. You can't dynamite the "Blue Goose" after 12:05 a. m.

Come, hitch your horse in the "Blue Goose" lot free of charge.

Mr. Weible says that the dynamiting of the "Blue Goose" has stirred the inhabitants of Millersburg, and that it is claimed that the next local option election held there will turn the place into a "wet" town again.

WILL REMAIN ON SHORE.

President Will Witness Trial of Submarine Boat.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 23.—The trial of the submarine boat, Plunger, in the presence of President Roosevelt, will probably take place Friday or Saturday. The President has no intention of going aboard her during the trials or to go down with her when she makes a dive.

MESSENGER RETURNS.

President Roosevelt in Touch With the Envoys.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 23.—McGrew, the stenographer who carried the message from the President to the Russian envoys at Portsmouth, returned today. The President is again in communication with Assistant Secretary Peirce.

STEAMSHIP ON FIRE.

Fire in the Steerage of the Liner Oceanic.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the steerage of the steamer Oceanic. The extent of the damage is not yet known. The Oceanic was scheduled to sail for New York today.

Daily Low Rate Excursions to the Big W. Va. State Fair.

The Central Traffic Association has announced that all railroads entering Wheeling will offer a one fare rate for the round trip, during state fair week, September 11-15, good returning until September 16, inclusive. In addition to this, many special excursions from various points will be arranged at a never lower fare.

REUNION AT WINESBURG.

Former Citizens are Meeting There This Week.

Former citizens of Winesburg are holding a reunion there this week, the number of visitors Wednesday being nearly three thousand. Five hundred are being entertained at the homes of Winesburg people. Others are going and coming. The reunion began on Tuesday and will end on Thursday. Speech making, music by the Wilmot band and ball games make up the daily programme of amusements. On Tuesday Wilmot and Sugarcreek teams battled for victory, Wilmot winning by the score of 11 to 4. Wednesday the game was between Wilmot and Beach City. Thursday Wilmot and Killbuck will clash.

This is the second reunion held Winesburg. The first was held years ago.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Pathetic Letter from Father of Workhouse Prisoner.

HIS DYING MOTHER WANTS HIM

Attorney Briggle's Home Again Visited by Burglars, Who Carry Off a Valuable Set of China—Marriage of Well Known Young People of Canton.

Canton, Aug. 23.—Mayor Smith received a very pathetic letter Wednesday morning from Thomas Fitzgerald, Minneapolis. He is the father of Martin Fitzgerald, who was sent to the workhouse by the mayor for robbing the cash register in A. B. Ludlam's saloon a few months ago, the young man coming to Canton from Alliance a short time previous to his arrest. He asks that the mayor exert every effort to locate his son, who has since been discharged from the workhouse, but this is unknown to the father. About July 11 the father sent $20 to the son by telegraph in order that he could come home and see his aged mother, who was in a dying condition. The son was in the workhouse at the time and the money laid in the telegraph office here until August 2, when it was returned as uncalled for. According to the letter the mother is still alive, but has only a few days to live and the police are trying to locate the man. The letter ends in this manner: "She can live but a day or two and is calling for you constantly. Please come home, Martin, and see ma once more before she dies."

The home of Attorney and Mrs. Homer V. Briggle, at 1319 Woodland avenue, which has been visited by burglars on several occasions previously, received another call within the past few nights, according to a report made to the police. During the temporary absence of Mr. and Mrs. Briggle from their home an entrance was gained in some manner unknown and an imported Haviland china dinner set, containing 118 pieces, was carried away. The set was valued at $220.

Miss Estella M. Fiala and George A. Williams were married at the parsonage of St. John's church Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Father McGuire. It was a simple ceremony, and after its performance the bridal party returned to the home of the bride. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Edward L. Monnot. Mrs. Williams is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fiala, of 423 North Walnut street, and Mr. Williams is connected with the Canton Athletic Association.

Sunday Excursions to Cedar Point and Toledo via Pennsylvania Lines.

August 27th excursion tickets will be sold via Pensylvania lines from Massillon at $1.25 round trip to Cedar Point, and at $1 50 round trip to Toledo, good going on special train leaving at 6:45 a. m., central time.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

J. S. Hollinger left Tuesday for Detroit on a business trip.

Miss Mamie M. Brown is visiting friends in East Greenville.

At a meeting Tuesday afternoon the Stark county commissioners ordered the incorporation of the village of New Berlin.

Mrs. Charles E Jarvis, Miss May Jarvis, Mrs. Barry Dudley and Miss Elizabeth Dudley left Wednesday morning for a trip to Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Lydia Martin, of Seville, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. and Mrs. O. E. Hall, at their residence, 77 East Oak street.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Miller and Miss Margaret Miller, of Cleveland, are guests at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. T. Clarke Miller in South East street.

Frank Daul, the well known local artist, has gone to New York and will sail for Paris via Marseilles this week, where he intends to continue his studies.

Mrs Joseph Yockey and Mrs. Joseph Anslovar and the latter's mother, Mrs. Anton Louwet, left Wednesday for a two weeks' visit in Detroit and Kalamazoo.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kilgore and children returned to their home in New York Tuesday after a three weeks' visit with relatives in the city and country.

Mrs. Sarah A. Guy, representing Massillon lodge, Daughters of St. George, left Sunday for Rochester, N. Y., to attend the annual meeting of the grand lodge.

A. C. Eggert, of Richwood, is visiting his parents east of the city for a week. Mr. Eggert is located in Richwood as an attorney-at law and has already built up a substantial practice.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. L. McLain will take their places among the Massillon cottagers at Turkeyfoot lake next summer. Mr. McLain recently purchased a lot facing the lake and will build on it this fall.

The Rev. and Mrs. O. E. Hall returned to the city on Tuesday from their summer outing. They spent a week at Seaville, N. J., and afterwards visited Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitacre and three children, of Weber street, are visiting relatives in Kentucky. They were accompanied by Mr. Whitacre's brother, Yants Whitacre, and friends assert the latter will bring a bride home with him.

Elmer Stansbery, of Canton, who solicited money from members of the Jr. O. U. A. M., for the benefit of a widow with six children, was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses. Mayor Smith fined him $10 and sent him to the workhouse for ten days.

About fifty persons, including members of the Christian church and their friends, went to Turkeyfoot lake Tuesday to spend the day with the Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Wise. The Rev. Mr. Wise is a former pastor of the Massillon church. The journey was made in carriages.

Miss Theresa Tike and Carl Franz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Franz, of Short street, were married in St. Mary's church Wednesday at 8:30 o'clock by the Rev. John J. Lillis. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents, a few miles north of the city Mr. and Mrs. Franz will live in Massillon.

Mrs. Catherine Shearer celebrated her 59th birthday anniversary at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Anna McIsaac, in Wellman street, Monday. Many relatives and friends were present. Mrs. Shearer received many handsome presents. The out of town guests were Mrs. E. P. Miller, Karl Miller and the Misses Helen, Edna and Clara Miller, of Coshocton.

The saloonists of this city have already subscribed $145,000 of the stock of the new brewery company which is now being organized. Solicitors are now busy in Massillon, Alliance, Louisville and other Stark county towns and a good deal of stock has been subscribed. The solicitors will finish their work in about ten days, when the company will be organized.—Canton Morning News.

Twenty-five young people gave a surprise party Tuesday evening in honor of J. G. Lester's birthday anniversary, the gathering being held at the Lester residence in North street. Among those present from out of town were Mrs. George Chapman, of Chicago; Mrs. Charles H. Clark, of Washington; Mrs. Tipper, Miss Raymond and Miss Richardson, of Columbus; Horatio Brown and George Lester, of Baldwin, La. A big birthday cake decorated with twenty-five burning candles, was a feature of the refreshments.

Frank M. Atterholt, one of the most successful corporation lawyers of Ohio, died at his home in Akron Monday night, after a year's illness. Mr. Atterholt was 57 years old and leaves a fortune estimated at $1,000,000, accumulated in the past few years. Several of the largest industrial combines of the country were organized by him. He was one of the closest advisers of the late Senator M. A. Hanna, and was a legal adviser of the firms Senator Hanna was interested in. Mr. Atterholt was a liberal contributor to churches and charitable institutions and was the main support of the First Methodist Episcopal, the largest church of that city. He was also a trustee of Mount Union college, at Alliance.

General Manager Robert Blickensderfer, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and a party of minor officials spent Tuesday making an inspection of the proposed route for a branch of that system between Navarre and Dalton. The officials reached Navarre in a morning, coming down from Cleveland, and there hired rigs and spent the day on the trip. The entire route was traversed. Engineers have made three surveys between the two places and all were taken into consideration by the officials. The officials said after the trip that no time had been set for building this short cross country line but that the building of it was simply a matter of time. The company is now in the midst of negotiations to raise money to double track the line from Pittsburg Junction to Huron Junction, near Norwalk. The Navarre-Dalton line has been the subject of much discussion for a number of years. The road cannot enter Navarre direct because of a steep grade, but the branch line could meet the main line a mile from Navarre on a grade practically the same as that through West Lebanon.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS LINDSAY.

Crystal Spring, Aug. 22.—Thomas Lindsay was born in Wuschal, Scotland, August 17, 1841, died August 17, 1905, the fatal day falling on the sixty-fourth anniversary of his birthday. Since coming to this country in 1865 he had been a resident of this place nearly all of the forty years. He was married to Margaret McInnes, their union being blessed with fourteen children, three having preceded him to the great beyond. Deceased was a good, honest citizen and his departure will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends. Mr. Lindsay is survived by a widow and the following children: Mrs. Mary Miner, of Akron; Mrs. Anna Williams, of Massillon, and Mrs. Jennie Miner, Mrs. Belle Weidner, Mrs. Adeline Ries, Mrs. Maggie Bingham, James, David, Thomas, jr., Robert and Miss Lizzie Lindsay, of Crystal Spring; also twenty-four grandchildren. Funeral services were conducted Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the Reformed church by the Rev. O. P. Foust, of Massillon. The six sons-in-law of the deceased namely, Frank Miner, John Williams, Thomas Bingham, George Miner, David Weidner and Henry W. Ries, acted as pall bearers. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Elmer M. Toole, the two-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Toole, died at Mt. Airy hospital at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning after a week's illness. The funeral will be held from the family home at 525 South Erie street Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery. Mr. Toole is a fireman on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad.

STILL IN SESSION.

Peace Conference May Last Several Days Yet.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23.—The emperor's instructions to Witte, received last night, were prepared before the emperor had received from Witte President Roosevelt's last suggestion. It is therefore likely that today's conference will not see the final effort for an agreement, as Witte is known to favor Roosevelt's suggestion as a compromise, and will want to extend the conference until he can hear further from the emperor. The conference adjourned at 12:15 until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE FEVER SITUATION.

Outlook at New Orleans Grows More Hopeful.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—The fever situation in the city is hopeful, but there is a spread of the disease in the country districts. At Leesville about two-thirds of the population of three hundred is infected and there is only one doctor. Help is being sent from here.

NEARBY TOWNS

NEWMAN.

Newman, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Mary Yetzer is visiting friends at Canal Dover this week.

Charles D. Reese and lady friend, of Massillon, were Newman visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gesaman were called to Mineral City last Thursday by the death of Mrs. John Moffit, mother of Mrs. Gesaman.

Mrs. Anton Russ, of Wooster, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Peters.

Several of our people attended the Masons' picnic at Meyer's lake last Wednesday and "rooted" for the Massillon base ball team.

Mrs. G. W. Pearce and daughter Helline, of Youngstown, and Mr. and Mrs. Kent Doll and Mrs. S. A. Masters, of Massillon, were entertained at the Griffith home on Sunday.

The executive committee of the Lawrence Township Sunday School Association at a recent meeting at Canal Fulton, decided to hold the next convention at Newman Sunday afternoon and evening, September 10.

A large number of our people attended the funeral of the late Thomas Lindsay at Crystal Spring, last Sunday afternooon. The deceased was well and favorably known here, having resided in this vicinity since 1864, when the writer worked in the same coal mine with him.

New gasoline lights have been placed in our local church and the committee has the gilt edge thanks of our people for their selection. The church repairs are now completed and you are earnestly invited to attend at any time and inspect the work done.

DALTON.

Dalton, Aug. 23.—We must repeat that queer expression "all fired," in speaking of the automobiles that have become so numerous and whose drivers are very careless in violating the speed ordinance of this place. In a copy of The Independent was an article in reference to the same vehicles, regarding them as valuable facilities in transportation. We do not oppose their presence for that reason, but for the recklessness as is evident in their being driven on our streets. A large auto went through town on Friday going north on Buckeye street at such a speed that it would be impossible for a horse and buggy, that really has more right on public highways, to get out of the way, for the machine itself could not be seen for the dust and the great speed at which it was going.

Master Ellis M. Houghton, of Marion, arrived overland on a bicycle Saturday, to visit his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schultz.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Campbell, of East Greenville, were visitors on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cully, of Cleveland, visited Dalton friends over Sunday.

Peter Hartel, of near Rittmann, was a visitor here last week.

We had quite a heavy rain Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Adam Shearer and baby, of Crestline, are visiting the former's father, east of town.

George Bickle's force built an addition to the residence of William Homan last week.

The Emig reunion will be held Thursday, August 31, at the home of John Scott, near Maysville.

The reunion of the Echard families will be held at the home of W. D. Kosier, north of Marshallville, on Saturday, September 2.

Ralph Tracy is on the sick list, having been taken ill with typhoid fever.

Harvey Musser, of near Maysville, was a visitor here on Sunday.

William D. Kosier, of near Easton, was a business visitor in Dalton on Monday.

Daniel Schultz was in Massillon Monday on business.

Daniel Hupp intends to move to Orrville in the near future.

The household effects of Mrs. Fannie Bixler were sold at auction Saturday.

The Sunday school picnic will be held on this coming Friday at Silver lake.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, Aug. 23.—On account of the Chautauqua at Crystal Springs there will be no church services at this place until Sunday afternoon, September 3, at 2:30 o'clock.

Prof. Charles Snavely and daughters, of Westerville, visited among friends here last week.

Mrs. Jacob Fiscus and Mrs. William Levers visited Mrs. Edward Fiscus on Wednesday.

J. Warren Erb, of Mansfield, came home to attend Chautauqua and spend a week with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith and Nellie and William Snavely spent Sunday at I. N. Snavely's residence.

The children of our Sunday school will meet at the church Saturday morning at 8 o'clock and a wagon will be furnished to convey them to the Crystal Springs picnic grounds.

A few of our people attended the festival at Cross Roads Saturday evening.

Miss Grace Harrold, of Massillon, is visiting her cousins, the Misses Elma and Lura Oberlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fiscus spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Cheyney.

A couple of dogs destroyed I. N. Snavely's sheep Saturday evening.

RHODES.

Rhodes, Aug. 23.—A large number of people from this place attended the Chautauqua at Crystal Springs this week.

Thomas W. Sayres, who is confined to his home with a sore foot, will not be able to leave the house for at least ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hornberger spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Walters in Massillon.

D. H. Hudson, of Lorain, spent Sunday and Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Winbenhauer.

George W. Clementz left Tuesday for a six weeks' pleasure trip up the Great Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Shorb spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson.

Jacob McFarren, of Massillon, is helping his father, D. H. McFarren, on the latter's farm.

Mrs. John Wilson is spending a few days with relatives in Massillon.

Peter Rees, formerly of this place, who has been visiting William Sayers and son for the past three weeks, left Tuesday for his home in Saginaw, Mich.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Aug. 23.—Miss Mary Cincinnat and Peter Peston were married Wednesday morning at St. Clements church by the Rev. J. B. Alten.

Mrs. Julius Chambers and two grandchildren, of Canton, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. George Hall, west of town.

ELTON.

Elton, Aug. 24.—M. A. Boughman is attending the Chautauqua lecture course at Crystal Springs this week and reports excellent lectures.

G. C. McFarren's aunt, Mrs. Etling, of Cleveland, is spending a few days at his home.

We notice that Ben McFarren, of Massillon, is farming again.

John Shilling, of Stanwood, was the guest of A. O. McFarren Tuesday.

H. T. HALL IS HERE.

He Returned Wednesday from Panama.

H. T. Hall, a former B. & O yardmaster, who has been in Panama a number of months and concerning who there was some anxiety because of the failure of friends to hear from him for several weeks, returned to the city Wednesday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. He is well and will remain in the city some time.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT

Ohio's Business Colleges
Commercial
THE MASSILLON ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Fall Term Opens Sept. 5 and 6. H. G. YOCUM, Gen'l Mgr.

BIG BREAKER BURNED.

Five Hundred Colliers Thrown Out of Work.

Shamokin, Pa., Aug. 23.—The big breaker of the Greenhough Red Ash Coal Company, at Marion Heights, near here, was burned today. Loss $87,000; insurance $12,500. Five hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

Concerning Reading.

Of course reading may become a mere indulgence and dissipation, a habit to be corrected; also it is very evident that many great, resolute natures have been built up with little reading or by much reading of a few books and much pondering—much reading of men, of opinions, of events, rather than of the printed page. Men like Cromwell and Lincoln and others who have changed the course of modern history have been so nurtured. We could even point to a very great and effective modern scientific genius who, with an apparent aversion to scientific literature, gets his learning not so much from books as from experiments and from the "twenty question" system intelligently applied to friendly experts.—Century.

Pedagogy.

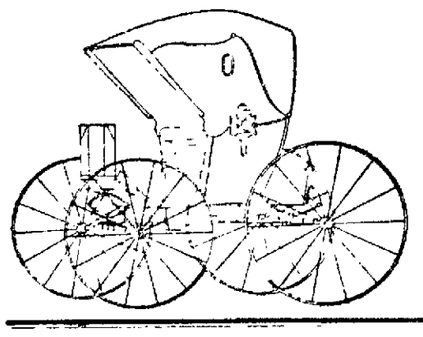
"But," objected the visitor, "quite a number of your pupils have broken down and become imbeciles."

"True," replied the eminent educator, "but we confidently expect better things in the future. The bacillus of overstudy having now been identified and a serum for its destruction devised, we look for no further trouble of the kind you mention."—Life.

Facts About Bananas.

Under very favorable circumstances a banana plant may give a stem of fruit in nine months, but it generally takes from fifteen to eighteen months for the average plantations to be in full bearing. The life of a plantation varies according to the fertility of its soil and topographical situation. Some soils may need a rest in six or seven years, while others may last practically forever, as in cases where periodically enriched by alluvial deposits. Sandy loam, through which water or rain will freely percolate, is the best soil for bananas. The stalk needs a large amount of rainfall for its successful development, but water must not be allowed to remain on the surface or immediately under the surface of the soil surrounding it, lest the water be heated by the tropical sun and become stagnant, in which case it will kill the plant.—Chicago Journal.

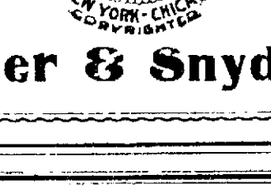
Big Clearance Sale of
Buggies and Driving Harness



To avoid having an auction sale late in the season, I will give you a chance right in the middle of the season to buy cheap. My goods are marked in plain figures and you can have 10 per cent. off for cash on every Buggy or Driving Harness on my floor. You have 60 jobs to select from. Come early and get first choice.

J. B. Schrader
41 N. Erie St, Massillon, O.

Lyon's Candies
Fresh Shipment.



Chocolates, Marshmallows, Creme de Menthe, Bon Bons, Chocolate Almonds.

Rider & Snyder,
DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.

THE Bee Hive

Our Buyers in New York

Selecting Your Fall Merchandise.

THEY will be pretty busy there for about a week longer placing orders for the great quantities of goods required to supply your this Fall's needs.

Of course, New York City is recognized as the Greatest Dry Goods Market of the country and the Foremost Style Center as well. We send our buyers there because we want you to have the choicest goods that are to be had, the best values that can be offered you and only the highest types of the season's styles.

The New Goods Are Arriving.

Fast freight service brings us the new goods on the second day after they are purchased.

We are already showing many new things and will soon be able to announce complete preparations for the Greatest Fall Business ever done at The Bee Hive.

We direct special attention to a few of the New Styles now displayed in the Ready-to-Wear Section.

More Attractive Free Features Than Ever Before!
New York Equestrienne Combination Introducing the MOST FAMOUS LADY RIDERS OF THE WORLD!
HUTCHINSON, "THE HUMAN BOMB" and his Company of Expert AERIALISTS
2—Big Concert Bands—2
In fact, One Grand Continuous Performance from morning to night

WEST VIRGINIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR
WHEELING, SEPTEMBER 11th to 15th Inclusive.
THE 25th ANNUAL EXPOSITION—and by Far the Most Stupendous Ever Attempted or Even Contemplated by the Association Heretofore—A Merging of Hundreds of Interesting, Instructive, Amusing and Entertaining Features that will Thrill and Excite the Enthusiastic Admiration of All.
A. REYMANN, President. WRITE THE SECRETARY FOR LISTS AND INFORMATION. GEO. HOOK, Sec.
EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

LARGER AND MORE DAZZLING DISPLAYS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
A STOCK EXHIBIT WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY.
FASTER HORSES—EXCITING RACES
16—Trotting, Running and Pacing Events—16
Increased Premiums, and More of Them.

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APPLE CROP IS REPORTED POOR

Statement of Horticultural Society Committees.

ALL FRUITS BELOW AVERAGE.

More Than One Hundred Members in Attendance at the August Meeting — Numerous Subjects of Importance to Fruit Growers.

The Stark County Horticultural Society met at the residence of W. C. Laiblin, 1361 Woodland avenue, Canton, on Wednesday, August 16.

The meeting was held and the dinner served under a large tent on the spacious lawn, being a delightful arrangement for the meeting on this pleasant midsummer day. This day was looked forward to by members of the society in anticipation of a large gathering, and hopes were realized when at the noon hour one hundred people gathered around the festive board, spread with the nicest and best that willing hands could prepare. As you passed through the banana arbor you were invited to help yourself to all the bananas you wanted.

Credit is due our host and hostess and their helpers for their generous hospitality, and excellent arrangements to make this meeting pleasant, and a day long to be remembered.

Before the meeting was called to order a picture of the entire company seated on the lawn and steps of the commodious residence was taken by a Canton photographer. A photograph of the group can be had by giving your address and fifty cents to W. H. Bechtel, Canton.

President Rockhill called the meeting to order at 1:30 and found all officers present, together with members of the various committees.

There being no unfinished business to complete or special committees to report, the reading of essays and discussions was called for. J. K. McDowell, the essayist, not being present, C. F. Laiblin offered a motion that Mr. McDowell be continued as essayist and be requested to send his paper to the secretary before the next meeting if he cannot be present. Motion prevailed.

At this point President Rockhill remembered that he had not been present at the three last meetings, but was glad to be here today, so glad that he was prompted to a ten minutes' speech, full of good, sensible, practical ideas, interwoven with his usual humorous style of expressing himself, which was much enjoyed by his hearers.

In a befitting speech he referred to the work of some of our deceased members who did so much for the life and prosperity of this society, and urged the young people of today to help carry forward this work, the value of which words cannot express.

D. M. Niswonger spoke of the enthusiasm and devotion of those members in the years gone by. C. W. Faust spoke of the zeal and regularity and system of the work of the society today, and J. F. Roth on the social feature.

At this point a telephone was received from W. B. Shanafelt saying it would be impossible for him to be present today, owing to the sudden and severe illness of Mrs. Shanafelt.

QUESTION DRAWER.

No. 1. What potato has proven the earliest this year

S. H. Rockhill thinks the Early Rose and Potentate. Can see no difference between these two varieties in earliness. C. W. Faust noticed in the markets of this city that the Early Ohio took the lead in earliness. C. Holl believes there is no potato fit for use earlier than the Ohio, but does not yield as well as some other early varieties. M. Bitzer prefers the early Rose.

No. 2. Does the tomato promise an abundant crop? Addressed to C. W. Faust. He replied that tomatoes promise no more than one-half crop, that not much fruit is set on the early clusters. But if the season is late and plenty of sunshine there may yet be an abundant crop.

No. 3. What variety of apple is the most prolific throughout this county?

Clayton Holl thinks there is not sufficient crop or regularity enough to decide this question. S. P. Killinger said the Red Astrachan yielded best in his orchard. M. Bitzer said of his trees the Ohio Nonpareil yielded best. C. W. Faust reports the Cinderella as fullest of fruit, and Grimes Golden stand next. D. M. Niswonger reports the Lady Sweet.

No. 4. Why do some peach trees bear abundantly when apples are a failure?

S. H. Rockhill thinks one cause of failure comes from the overproduction last year. C. W. Faust explained that and in others to extreme wet weather.

No. 5. At what time of the year should cherry trees be cut back to make them bear more fruit?

C. W. Faust considers early spring the proper time to prune back the cherry trees.

No. 6. Is it advisable to trim back maple trees in August?

C. W. Faust says do not cut off heavy limbs now; the vitality of the tree is spent by such treatment. In a wet season like this they may sprout out very well but will make a weak growth to stand winter. Probably December or any time before root growth sets in is the best time to cut back maples. The better plan is to remove the terminal bud as soon as it appears, and thus avoid cutting of limbs this time of the year in order to check growth. M. Bitzer recommends winter, probably February, or any time before the sap begins to flow.

No. 7. When should peach trees be cut back?

D. M. Niswonger says peach trees have made remarkably much growth and advises spring pruning. S. H. Rockhill says as soon as the fruit is taken off the tree prune back the limbs, but to remove the top of a tree is injurious. M. Bitzer says trim back as soon as the fruit is off.

No. 8. Does the stem of a tree grow in length as the top is growing?

C. W. Faust answered not in the same ratio.

No. 9. How shall I manage a strawberry bed for a second year's fruiting?

C. W. Faust says as it is too late for the burning off treatment, the next best thing to do is to plow away half of each row and cultivate well.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

On orchards—The report of the committee on orchards was not very encouraging. The fruit crop will be short, falling far below expectation. I. F. Roth, chairman, said he had made an effort to ascertain the condition of the apple crop over the county, and in summing up reports said it does not promise more than ten per cent. Early fall apples and an occasional tree of winter apples will average more, but many fall below the ten per cent. Budded peaches will average no higher than apples, but seedlings may reach forty per cent. Pears about ten per cent and quinces probably average one-fourth of a crop. M. Bitzer, who has a small orchard situated in a sheltered location in the town of New Berlin and whose trees receive the best of care, says his plum trees will yield one hundred per cent, with a fair yield of peaches and apples. Pears not over five per cent.

C. F. Laiblin reports on his lot in Canton plum trees very full and also a good yield of quinces.

Clayton Holl read the Ohio crop report which says the fruit crop is growing less every month. The orchard of W. I. Chamberlin, near Hudson, last year yielded five thousand bushels of apples, this year may not reach three hundred bushels.

On vineyards—C. W. Faust, chairman, reports grapes as promising well, and called attention to the bunches of grapes on the table, with red and white grapes on the same bunch. They were exhibited by D. M. Niswonger who says the bunches are like these over a large part of the vine.

On apples and pears—The committee find on exhibition five plates of apples and two of pears for name, the committee cannot name, being too green to determine the name. C. W. Faust has one plate of Baldwin, one of Western Beauty, one of Maiden Blush, two plates of pears, one is Clapp's Favorite and the other is Flemish Beauty. Clayton Holl has one plate of Bartlett and one of Beurre de Arigon pears. F. A. Hanna has one plate of apples for name which the committee cannot name. Mrs. Eggert one plate of Maiden Blush. D. M. Niswonger two plates of apples we cannot name. One apple, Hydes Keeper, of last season's growth, large and well preserved from the orchard of Henry Shanafelt, Greentown. One plate by S. J. Miller, which we cannot name. Respectfully submitted, M. Bitzer, F. A. Hanna, committee.

On stone fruit—Your committee find on the table exhibited by M. Bitzer, of plums one plate each of Shropshire, Damson, Yellow Gage, Lombard, and one plate for name which the committee call Weaver. One plate of Weaver plum by F. A. Hanna. One plate of Moore's Arctic by Clayton Holl, good samples. Two plates of plums by D. M. Niswonger for name which the committee cannot name. One sample of Elberta peaches, and three varieties for name which we cannot name, all good samples. Committee, Ed Byerly, Mrs. S. P. Killinger, William Hershey.

On flowers—C. W. Faust exhibits a large collection of cut flowers. Among them are light varieties of geraniums, two of salvia, lantana, fuchsia, asters, night blooming cereus, periwinkle, hardy phlox, tuberose, amaryllis lily, four varieties of roses, six varieties of carnations, asparagus vine, coleus, begonia, four varieties of hibiscus and smilax. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, four bouquets, one of five varieties of dahlias, marigold, althea, agertum, snow on the mountain, gladiola, Japan lily and tigridia. Mrs. Ramsey, a bouquet of hardy carnations and fever few. Mrs. mos, salvia, ageratum and candy tuft. Mrs. W. Hershey, five varieties of asters and gladiolas; Jennie Buffenmeyer, nasturtiums, coreopsis, verbena, hardy carnation, petunia, morning bride, fever few and gladiolas; Mrs. J. J. Snyder, display of nasturtiums; Mrs. S. P. Killinger, bouquet of hardy carnations, roses, asters, geraniums, sweet peas, and nasturtiums; bouquet of dahlias by Mrs. Zinner; Mrs. Barnes, a large display of altheas, hydrangea, sweet peas, nasturtiums, daisies, golden glow and farfugium; our hostess, Mrs. W. H. Laiblin, golden rod, geraniums, phlox, balsam, zinnia and althea; also a very large rubber plant and umbrella plant. Committee, Alfaretta Sayler, Mrs. S. O. Eggert.

On noxious weeds—Clayton Holl said this year is especially favorable to the growth of weeds, and reported a woodland that is being overrun with Canada thistles, seeding the farms roundabout. He asked for information as to laws on noxious weeds, and suggests that we make this the subject for discussion at one of our meetings. C. W. Faust said one of the experiment station bulletins gives the time and methods for the extermination of noxious weeds, including Canada thistle, of which there is a good specimen on exhibition today. Said there are laws pertaining to weeds but they are seldom enforced. H. R. Swallen thinks there is no law to compel a man to destroy noxious weeds, but the law imposes a fine, but that neither city nor township officers give this matter attention. S. H. Rockhill said the state has very stringent laws but they are not enforced. Said if Canada thistles are mowed off in June and September each year they will not spread, cutting off the root and leaving a bit in the ground, will multiply instead of destroy them. Many places were reported where they are growing in the city and country.

H. R. Swallen read Lincoln's favorite poem, "O Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Pround." The poem was listened to with attention and reverence.

The committees on fruit request that whoever has in his possession the book describing and naming of various fruits, which is the property of the society, will please bring or send it to the next meeting.

President announced that W. B. Shanafelt had been appointed to take charge of the exhibit of this society at the county fair, and urged every one to be ready to contribute something to the exhibit.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr. and Mrs. Laiblin for their hearty welcome and excellent entertainment.

Renewal of membership, S. P. Killinger, Canal Fulton; D. L. Buffmeyer and Ed Byerly, Canton.

George Leeper extended a special invitation to all to come and bring their friends to the next meeting, which will be held at his residence, one mile west of Richville, on Wednesday, September 20. Conveyances will be in waiting two miles south of Massillon, at the Canton road, for all persons who come on the 9:30 and 10:30 cars of the interurban line.

C. F. Laiblin and W. B. Shanafelt, of Canton, were appointed to arrange for transportation by tally-ho to the next meeting. Those who desire to go by tally-ho will please report to the above committee a few days previous to the meeting.

J. K. McDowell, essayist.

Adjourned.

S. H. ROCKHILL, Pres.

MRS. S. O. EGGERT, Sec.

C. E. CONVENTION.

Important Gathering In Massillon Aug. 31 and Sept, 1.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of Stark county will hold a convention in the Christian church August 31 and September 1. Following is the programme:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30 to 1:45, opening devotional—T. Moorehead, Massillon.

1:45 to 3, missionary rally and conference, conducted by Miss Mary Lind. Several ten minute papers followed by conference. Address by Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis, Oberlin, O.

3 to 4:15, Christian Citizenship conference, conducted by Charles Heckman. Address by C. C. Myers, Deerfield, state superintendent of Christian Citizenship.

4:15 to 4:30, business. Appointing of committees.

5:30, supper to delegates.

Address, "What God Could Do With Old Stark," Guy B. Arthur, Massillon.

THURSDAY EVENING.

7:15 to 7:30, praise service.

7:30 to 7:45, devotional, Guy B. Arthur.

7:45 to 7:55, welcome address, Dr. Bigger, Massillon.

7:55 to 8:05, response, J. Burnette, Alliance.

8:05 to 8:10, special music.

8:10 to 8:25, address, C. W. Myers, Deerfield.

8:25 to 8:55, address, Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis, Oberlin.

8:55, Pillow Texts, Charles Heckman.

FRIDAY MORNING.

6 to 7, sunrise meeting, led by Miss

8:30 to 9, devotional, Frank Shultz, Tiffin.

9 to 10, business. Reports of secretary, treasurer, junior and missionary superintendents. Adoption of by-laws and constitution, time and place committee. Election of officers.

10 to 11:15, local society conference, conducted by J. Burnette, Alliance. Four ten minute talks Round table.

Friday afternoon, Junior rally.

1 to 1:15, devotional, Miss Helen Troutman, Canton.

1:15 to 2:15, Junior rally, conducted by Miss Troutman. Exercises by Massillon Juniors. Talk, "Jimmie's Shoes," Frances Everhart, Alliance.

2:30 to 3:30, Junior workers' conference.

3:30 to 4, address, Mrs. Charles Hutchison, Toledo, state junior superintendent.

FRIDAY EVENING.

7 to 7:15, praise service.

7:15 to 7:30, devotional, newly elected president.

7:30 to 7:35, special music.

7:35 to 7:40, installation, Mr. Arthur.

7:40 to 7:45, special music.

7:45 to 8:05, address, C. E. Swearingen, Okmulkee, I. T.

8:05, closing address, the Rev. Daniel Poling, Canton.

Consecration service, Guy B. Arthur.

A VERY CAREFUL WOMAN.

Lady Eldon Could Not Abide Anything Like Extravagance.

Lord Chancellor Eldon was energetically aided in his parsimonious habits by his wife, of whom it was said that she and her daughter had but one bonnet between them. The Rev. R. H. Barham, author of "The Ingoldsby Legends," records in his diary an amusing story of Lady Eldon's penuriousness:

"June 1, 1822.—The chancellor is very fond of shooting. One morning last year his lordship, intending to enjoy a few hours' sport after a rainy night, ordered Bob, the pony, to be saddled. Lady Eldon told him he could not have it, but company being in the room, gave no reason. In a few minutes, however, the servant opened the door and announced that Bob was ready.

"Why, bless me," cried her ladyship, "you can't ride him, Lord Eldon. He has got no shoes on."

"Oh, yes, my lady," said the servant, "he was shod last week."

"Shameful!" exclaimed her ladyship. "How dared you, sir, or anybody have that pony shod without orders? John," continued she, addressing her husband, "you know you only rode him out shooting four times last year, so I had his shoes taken off and have kept them in my bureau ever since. They are as good as new, and these people have shod him again. We shall be ruined at this rate."

CATCHING A LOON.

The Way a Hunter Got One and Why He Let It Go.

Once, and only once, I caught a young northern diver, says Graham West in Recreation. It was in July in the Laurentians in a little lake far back in the forest covered hills—loons always nest on small islands in lakes, never where foxes can get at the eggs or young. The birds at first are coal black. The one I took was the size of a pigeon and it took me twenty minutes to get it. When pursued the little fellows make for the open deep water, never skulk among the weeds, and rely entirely upon their wonderful diving powers. You can only catch them when they are very young and on a perfectly calm day when you can see them the instant they come up.

I followed the bird so quickly that I was always near when it rose and by shouting and brandishing the paddle frightened it into diving before it had regained its wind. At length it could not dive more than a foot or two below the surface and then I caught it in my hand. It was savage and seasick in the canoe. The mother kept near it from first to last, swam round the canoe, calling most plaintively the while, the note being "Whe-ou-ou," quite distinct from the usual mocking laugh, "Ha-ha-ha-ha! Ha-ha-ha-ha!" I paddled the little loon about a mile and then put it overboard very gently, and the mother led it off in triumph.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

SIX MILLION ACRES

The State of Texas will place on sale Sept. 1st, 1905, six million acres of state lands scattered throughout the state at from $1.00 to $3 00 per acre, one fortieth cash down, forty years time on balance, 3 per cent interest

Write for particulars, also about cheap rates to the Southwest Aug. 15, Sept 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. and T. A., Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

PILES Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio

Butter and Cheese Made From Milk of Newfoundland Cetaceans.

Not the least of the triumphs of modern scientific methods in man's utilization of natural resources is forecasted in the brief announcement from the Balena (Newfoundland) whale fisheries to the effect that Professor Muller has succeeded in domesticating a herd of fifty sulphur bottom cow whales and has perfected an apparatus for milking the mammoth cetaceans.

The yield of milk from a full grown whale is from five to seven hogsheads a day. The milk is fresh and sweet and peculiarly rich in nutritive and medicinal qualities. It is much thicker and richer than the best Jersey milk and possesses a peculiarly pleasant and distinctive flavor which those who have tasted it pronounce superior to any known product of the lacteal variety. Chemical analysis has shown that the milk of the sulphur bottom whale is rich in those same fats and proteids which give to cod liver oil its value as a remedial food.

As soon as dairy experiments in the way of butter and cheese making are complete the herd will be driven down to an inlet on the Maine coast, which has been fitted for a pasture. There the dairy will be established permanently.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PARASITES MAKE PEARLS.

A Tapeworm the Nucleus of the Oyster's Precious Product.

Familiar as may be the fact that pearls are formed around intrusive foreign bodies within the shell of the oyster, the notion that such intrusive bodies are apt to be inorganic particles, such as grains of sand, must, asserts the Quarterly Review, be given up.

Recent investigation has shown that the nucleus which must be present if a pearl is to be formed is the larva of some "highly organized parasite" having a complicated and as yet inaccurately known life history. The parasite would seem to form a pit in the outer surface of the mantle or fleshy flap that lines the shell of the oyster, and this mantle, in order to protect itself, secretes a pearly coat around the parasite.

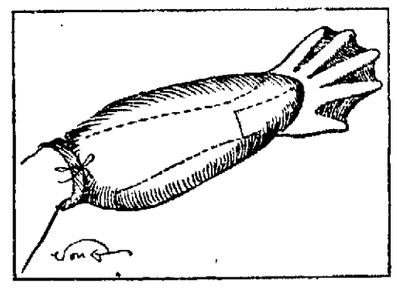
Microscopic examination of thin sections made through decalcified pearls showed that they are almost in all cases deposited around a minute larva, which seems almost certain to be the larva of the cestode or tapeworm. These larvae apparently make their way into the oyster, and the irritation they set up induces the formation of the pearl.

Solid Glass Bathtubs.

Glass bathtubs are now being made and are said to have advantages over metal and enamel, the principal one being that they are much cheaper. They are made in a solid piece, and one can be turned out complete in about five minutes. This is the simple way in which it is done: The molten glass is taken from the surface and placed in a mold which can be readily swung into any desired position. Compressed air is then admitted through a flexible tube which connects with the bottom of the mold. The air pressure is regulated by valves. As soon as the article is finished it is switched into an annealing chamber, where it is again heated and then allowed to cool. This toughens it, and after this process it is ready for use.

Novel Life Preserver.

The novel life preserver shown in the accompanying illustration is the invention of a Chicago man. It consists



LIFE PRESERVER ON ARM.

of a double walled sleeve adapted to fit around the forearm of the user and made of flexible waterproof and air proof material.

South Pole Warming Up.

Since the first visit to the ice cap of the south pole was made, some fifty years ago, there has been a steady recession of the belt of some thirty miles, and it is argued that in the course of time it will be possible to make approach to the pole itself and that the land in that vicinity may even become inhabited. It is now believed that the ice cap is but the remains of the glacial period and that when the ice shall finally have melted it will not form again, the waters then being subject to only such ice formations as occur in any sea in wintry weather.

Anticancer Serum a Failure.

The committee appointed six months ago to investigate the effects of Dr. Doyen's anticancer serum has made a report to the French Surgical society, which concludes that there is nothing which justifies the statement that the treatment may bring about amelioration in the condition of patients. Sufferers were treated by Dr. Doyen under the committee's supervision. In no case was there the least improvement observed.

A New Anaesthetic.

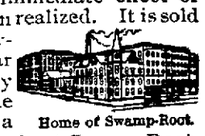
Two German scientists announce the discovery of a new anaesthetic, having all the virtues of cocaine without its secondary ill effects. The new substance is called "allypine." It deadens pain by local application and does not contain poison.

Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Do You intend to buy a **Cream Separator?** If so, do not fail to try a De Laval. Will stand test trial against any other Separator made.

P. J. Hofstatter,

Farmers' Phone 5 on 8. **Dalton, O.**

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Mention this paper.

THE OLDEST AND BEST INSTITUTION FOR OBTAINING A BUSINESS EDUCATION. WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY PREPARED THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN FOR ACTIVE DUTIES OF LIFE. FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS ZANE & DUFF & SONS, PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

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BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME

Details of Government Work In California and Arizona.

EACH STATE TO HAVE MAIN CANAL

Vast Dam to Be Built Near Yuma, Ariz.—It Will Be of the Indian Well Type—Complete System of Drainage Canals Planned to Prevent Irrigated Land From Becoming Waterlogged and Alkaline.

The great west is now alive with irrigation schemes in embryo. Under the Carey act the United States government has undertaken the reclamation of millions of acres of arid lands. In the California building at the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland is a model of the famous Laguna irrigation dam near Yuma, Ariz., from which may be obtained a clear idea as to the working of this enormous irrigation system. The model, which is made of plaster, sand and small rock, mounted on a board 3½ by 7 feet, is the work of John R. Prince of the Los Angeles staff of the United States geological survey.

Laguna dam, the first and most nearly completed of the several important irrigation projects undertaken by the United States government, is being built in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains in southern California at a point ten miles northeast of Yuma in a cup of the hills where the Colorado river attains its greatest width. In no sense will the dam be a storage reservoir. It is to be constructed solely as a settling basin to free the water of the Colorado river from sediment and render it most available for irrigation of arid lands.

This dam and its associated works, the whole comprising what is known as the Yuma project, will require at least two years to build. The dam is to be of the Indian well type, 4,780 feet long; will have a maximum height of nineteen feet in the river channel and a minimum of ten feet across the valley, with a maximum sea level elevation of 257 feet in the river channel and a minimum sea level elevation of 233 feet across the valley, and the apron of the dam will have a width of fifty feet on the average level of the river bed. The dam will raise the low water level of the river ten feet.

There will be utilized in the construction of the dam 356,500 cubic yards of loose rock for filling, 27,150 cubic yards of rubble concrete for masonry, 80,000 square yards of rubble pavement two feet thick and 53,000 linear feet of sheet piling. This immense settling basin will have a maximum width of two and three-fourths miles and an average width of one mile. It will be ten miles long. Water will be discharged over the entire length of the dam at an estimated flood height of four and one-half feet.

The sluiceway on the Arizona side of the dam will be excavated in solid granite to an average level of the river bed and will be 116 feet wide, 800 feet long and 18 feet deep. It will be capable of discharging 24,000 cubic feet of water per second at high water. The sluiceway on the California side will be similarly excavated to a width of 40 feet, a length of 800 feet and a depth of 18 feet and will have a capacity of 7,000 cubic feet per second under the same conditions. On the Arizona side there will be three sluicegates of the Stoney type and one on the California side. Each will be 33 1-3 feet long and 18 feet high and will be operated by electrical hoisting mechanism. From the top of the sluiceways water to a depth of from 1 to 1.65 feet will be drawn off for irrigation purposes by the operation of the canal headgates, the surface water being freer of sediment than the water of the lower depths.

One main canal, ten miles long, with a carrying capacity of 2,000 cubic feet of water per second, and three main laterals will be constructed on the California side. On the Arizona side there will be a main canal sixteen miles long, with a capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second; two branch canals, one twenty-one miles long, with a capacity of 632 cubic feet; the other, fifteen miles long, with a capacity of 240 cubic feet, and twenty-six main laterals, eighty miles long. The total length of the canal and its laterals will be 132 miles. Levees will be built on each side of the Colorado and Gila rivers from the Laguna dam to the Mexican boundary line and they will be constructed on the plan found to be satisfactory on the lower Mississippi. A complete system of drainage canals will be built to prevent irrigated land from becoming waterlogged and alkaline. Irrigable lands on the Arizona side embraced in the Yuma project are: Valley lands, 97,000 acres; mesa lands, 25,000 acres; the total available for irrigation by water pumped, 122,000 acres. There are corresponding irrigable lands on the California side aggregating 17,000 acres, all of which are contained in the Yuma Indian reservation. The drainage area of the Colorado river (i. e., the watershed) above the site for the Laguna dam is approximately 175,000 square miles.

The "Cult of the Child" in England.

It is pleasing to note, says the Church Eclectic, that an astonishing revolution is taking place in the position of the child in England today, especially among the upper and middle classes of society. The "cult" of the child may indeed be said to be just now a fashionable craze and one that we hope has come to stay, for though at present the tendency is perhaps to set an exaggerated estimate upon the sayings and doings of child life, yet upon the whole the movement is undoubtedly in the right direction.

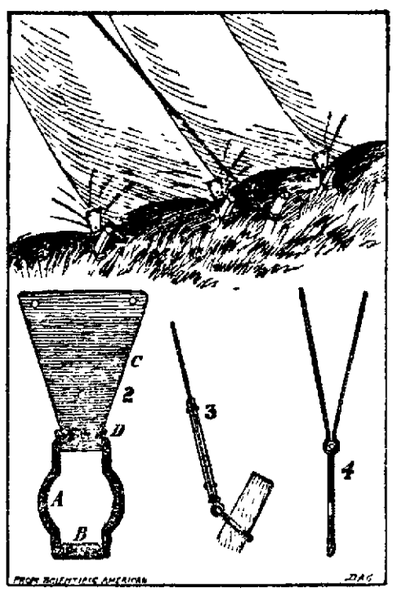
NEW TENT FASTENER.

An Effective Anchor Against Wind and Other Forces.

Campers are liable to experience considerable difficulty in anchoring the side walls of a tent against displacement by wind or other forces. The usual rope loops fastened to the canvas are apt to tear out, and a makeshift arrangement is often used for anchoring the tent by driving the peg through the canvas, with the result that the rent is made larger and the material becomes badly torn.

To obviate these difficulties in a simple manner Mr. John Blair, Jr., of Rock Springs, Wyo., has invented the improved tent fastener illustrated herewith.

It consists of a metal link, A, which is suspended from a loop of leather, C. The loop may be sewed to the bottom of the tent wall, or the canvas may be inserted between the two leaves of the



THE FASTENER PRACTICALLY EXPLAINED.

loop, and these leaves then fastened together with rivets, as shown in the drawing. The loop is kept tight upon the link by an eyelet, D, which prevents the parts from becoming separated and mislaid when the fastener is not attached to the tent. The lower bar of the link is preferably formed with a blade or knife edge, B, adapted to sink into the peg, as shown in Fig. 3, and thus prevents the fastener from slipping off.

The anchor pegs are preferably driven in at an angle, and are provided with a slight notch to receive the blade. The pegs usually furnished with tents are of substantially rectangular cross section, as illustrated, but when these are lost rough cut pegs are often employed, and in order to adapt the links to their use the side bars of the links are bowed out, as shown in Fig. 2.—Scientific American.

Noiseless Street Car Roadbed.

J. H. Heverling of St. Louis has perfected a system of building roadbeds that is said to be far ahead of any present method. Mr. Heverling's idea is to do away entirely with wooden ties. He would have the rails, which would all be grooved rails on city lines, rest upon I beams of the same width as the bottom of the rails. The rail and I beam would be riveted together. From rail to rail, four feet apart, bars would help maintain the rigidity of the construction. The chief element of rigidity is the concrete bed in which the rails are laid. The concrete lies in a trench fourteen inches deep about the rails and six inches deep between the rails. The inventor believes that he can build an absolutely rigid, noiseless and frost proof roadbed by this method.

Bugs Cost $298,000,000.

Statisticians of the department of agriculture announce that the chinch bug annually destroys crops valued at $60,000,000; that the grasshopper eats up $50,000,000 worth, the Hessian fly $40,000,000, the corn root worm, the corn ear worm, the cotton boll weevil and the codling moth of apple each $20,000,000; the army worm $15,000,000, the cotton boll worm $12,000,000, the grain weevil and San Jose scale $10,000,000 each, the cotton leaf worm and the potato bug $8,000,000 each and the cabbage worm $5,000,000. This makes a total of $298,000,000 worth of products that might have been expected to, but never do, get to market because of the ravages of these most numerous insects.

Mechanical Bottle Blowers.

That glass bottles will soon be made entirely by machinery is a foregone conclusion among the blowers, some of whom a few years ago predicted that the time would soon come when the machine would take their places. The machine problem was discussed at the recent glass blowers' convention. Already many glass workers are casting about for other occupations. There are several patents pending on machines now in use. It may be some time before machines come into universal use, but sooner or later they will surely take the place of man.

Electric Railway Trains.

A five car train with an electric motor car on each end was recently tested on the Long Island railroad. The motorman had absolutely no trouble with the train, and when the run, averaging fifty-seven miles an hour, had been made the officials said they were amply satisfied with the showing made. The opinion was expressed that the motorman would have no trouble in keeping up an average speed of forty-five miles an hour or better.

Mars Canals Photographed.

Professor Percival Lowell, director of the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., announces that the canals of Mars have been photographed there for the first time. Several of them appear upon more than twenty negatives

PEACE PARLEY ODDITIES

How They Pervade Diplomatic Atmosphere at Portsmouth.

LITTLE OF GRAVITY OBSERVED.

Four Envoys and Two Secretaries the Only Serious Persons—Others Simply Enjoying Themselves—M. Rodesvensky Goes Bathing Without His Monocle, Exciting Summer Girls—Witte's Dissipation Is Tea.

On the Wentworth hotel piazza at Portsmouth, N. H., with three pretty New York girls singing "Tam-a-nee-tam-a-nee" like April robins and two Russian attaches beating time with their diplomatic heels, settling a big war does not outwardly impress one as such a prodigiously serious affair, says a special dispatch from Portsmouth to the New York Herald. The perspective of distance must be had to bring out the gravity.

In this environment there is too much of the lighter stratum of humanity coming to the surface. The gentlemen of the foreign suits are altogether human in their love of amusement, and the pretty New England girls are bewitchingly human.

There are driving and dancing and swimming and a score of pleasurable things to be done, all of which irresistibly lead away from thoughts of cessions, indemnities and battle fields. The four envoys are serious men, and their daily conduct and the expression of their faces show how heavily the responsibility is weighing upon them. They, and possibly the two secretaries, know what is going on. With every one else there is nothing but speculation. Except that they are more closely acquainted with affairs of the far east the Russian and Japanese correspondents are no better informed concerning the proceedings of the conference room than the men representing the New York newspapers.

"It is a game of what you call wait for him and look some happiness," said a little Japanese correspondent the other morning, and his expression very well describes the situation.

The cordial and almost neighborly relations that are being established between the diplomats and the summer colony, particularly the younger members, are very gratifying to the Americans and just as agreeable to the visitors. A dozen times a day little things occur which set off a broadside of laughter on the verandas.

Not long ago M. Adachi and M. Ochiai, two Japanese secretaries, were strolling down the driveway in front of the hotel. Coming along behind them were two small boys and a little girl, children of a Pittsburg millionaire. They were riding bicycles and approached the secretaries unnoticed. They were riding with about the same abandon that the Roosevelt children fly around Sagamore Hill—hair flying, arms swinging and feet dangling. The secretaries walked on absorbed in their conversation about the conference when, directly behind them sang out an energetic little voice: "Clear the track there, Baron Shoot the Shoots. I'll run right over you!"

The secretaries made a quick move, but turned out on the wrong side, and thump went the bicycle against their legs. Off rolled the girl and one of the boys. M. Ochiai, with profuse bowing and apologies, tried to help the little girl to her seat. With curt American bluntness she pushed away from him. "Get out, you old thing! Why don't you walk on the grass?" she exclaimed as she hopped on her wheel and dashed away, hurling back a cloud of dust in the diplomat's face. That pleased the Japanese immensely. A burst of laughter echoed from the hotel, and the two secretaries lifted their hats, first to the audience and then to the retreating figures of the children.

M. Witte and Baron Rosen are keeping more closely to their rooms since the actual business of the conference began and have mingled with the crowd very little during the last few days. Younger members of the Russian delegation appear at night and particularly when there is dancing in the big ballroom. M. Pokotiloff, Russian minister to Peking, and M. Rodesvensky are very good dancers—in fact, the most graceful men at the hotel—and have become ballroom favorites. The Japanese do not dance, but they are seen every night standing by the great windows that look in upon the floor watching the others.

Since the extreme hot weather descended upon Newcastle the big swimming pool a few yards from the hotel has become a popular retreat, and thence flock a larger part of the fashionables every morning. In swimming as well as in dancing the Russians are more expert than the Japanese. M. Rodesvensky wears a large monocle, which caused considerable amusement among the gliding contingent of the summer girls the first night he appeared. The other morning it was announced that M. Rodesvensky was putting on a bathing suit, and in a jiffy there was a swarm of girls, all in their prettiest bathing attire, at the pool to see if the handsome Russian would really wear his funny little eyeglass when he dived.

He did not. He sauntered down to the pool without it, asked a young man about the depth of the water and then created a commotion in the water like that of a huge sturgeon when it leaps to the surface for air. Such aquatic antics the Wentworth swimming pool had never seen. He swam backward and forward with his feet,

AN ARMY POST LAUNDRY.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Have the Best in United States.

A laundry, owned and operated by the United States government, something after the method of a post exchange or canteen, will be opened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by Sept. 1, says the Kansas City Times. It will be the first one installed at any post in the United States, and if it proves successful government laundries will be established at Fort Riley, Fort Sill, Fort Sheridan and all the other principal forts. The new laundry will be used by officers' families as well as the soldiers.

The old commissary building east of the Grant monument, which was vacated by Captain F. H. Lawton, post commissary officer, a little over two months ago will be used for the laundry. This building was erected in 1886 and is a substantial brick structure with a basement. It is well suited for laundry purposes. A cement floor in the basement and new board floors on the two other stories and other improvements have been put in.

The government is sparing no expense to make the laundry first class. A 100 horsepower boiler and a 35 horsepower engine have been installed. The machinery, which is to cost $10,000, will include a large mangle for ironing sheets and tablecloths, a shirt starcher, a stiff bosom shirt ironer and the latest patent machinery for every branch of laundry work. While not the largest, it will be the best equipped laundry in the country.

The laundry will not be operated on a plan to make money for the government, but merely to meet expenses and to save money to soldiers and the families of officers. At present it costs a soldier from $1.50 to $2 a month to have his washing done in the city by a Chinaman or a negro woman. In addition, he has to pay extra to have khaki uniforms laundered. In the government laundry a soldier may have twelve pieces, including the khaki uniforms, washed for 25 cents a week. The washing for officers and their families will be at the same rate. Washing will cost about two-thirds of the present price.

Civilian labor will be employed to operate the laundry, with the probable exception of a soldier clerk or two. So far as possible work will be furnished to soldiers' relatives.

PEACE PARLEY HUMORS.

Japanese Mat Keeps Light From Witte—Disappointed Sightseers.

In M. Witte's room at the Wentworth hotel measures have been taken to prevent Russia's chief peace envoy from being annoyed by too strong a light, says a special dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., to the New York Times. It has afforded some amusement to his visitors to notice that the light is kept off by a large Japanese mat.

A pleasing exhibition of international courtesy was given by about a hundred young women guests in the parlor of the Wentworth the other afternoon. It was just after M. Witte's return from Portsmouth. The girls improvised songs to popular airs. One of them was to the air of "How'd You Like to Spoon With Me?" and one verse ran thus:

> How'd you like to fight with me?
> How do you like the way we shoot?
> Making the Russians turn and scoot?
> How'd you like the way we crossed
> the Yalu?

These young women were so pleased with their tribute to their fellow guests that they improvised another song to the air of "Tammany." The following is a sample:

> Japanese, Japanese,
> Smear the Russians and De Witte!
> You'll give up Port Arthur—nit.
> Russians, Russians! Quit your fussin'
> Japanese!

The way in which the navy yard people refused to let anybody in was a severe blow to the sightseers from out of town. All sorts of devices were invented to dodge the rule, but the marines were intelligent and inexorable. One lot of young men thought they had found a sure winner. They crossed the bridge and told the marine at the gate they wanted to enlist in the navy. The marine pondered awhile and then called the sergeant. That officer looked them over with an understanding eye.

"All right," he said. "We need young men like you. Come here tomorrow and we will let you join."

New Appendicitis Fad.

Dr. Pond of Liverpool airs a new appendicitis theory in the London Lancet. He says that appendicitis and other such ailments can often be attributed to antimonial poisoning, and the source of the antimony taken up by man is said to be the rubber rings which are frequently used to close bottles. Dr. Pond has proved that such rings consist of almost one-third their weight of antimony. The antimony is not only dissolved by mineral waters containing alkalis and organic acids, but these rubber rings soon become brittle, and some of the compound falls into the vessels. Dr. Pond claims to have found that antimony can become the source of disturbances of the nutritive and digestive system, especially through continued weakening of the muscles of the stomach and intestines.

Where Bullet Pads Are Wanted.

"Subsidized by the Russian government, a factory at St. Hilaire, Manche, France, is turning out a new bullet proof chest pad which can withstand a rifle shot fired at ten yards." There should be a ready sale, says the London Globe, for this useful article in official circles in St. Petersburg and among the motorists living in country neighborhoods.

LEMONADE AT CHURCH.

Indiana Pastor Has Iced Beverage Served During Services.

PROVES A GREAT DRAWING CARD

Rev. Raymond L. Semans of Converse, Ind., Effectually Solves Problem of Keeping Up Interest in Church Work During Hot Months. Congratulated by Parishioners on His Innovation.

The problem of holding up the church attendance during the warm weather has been solved by the Rev. Raymond L. Semans, pastor of the Methodist church at Converse, Ind., says a special dispatch to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

He attracts and holds the attention of his parishioners by serving ice cold lemonade during services. He finds that this is a better drawing card than special musical programmes, popular subjects for his sermons and the various other plans tried by pastors with varying degrees of success.

It is not expensive, and, best of all, there is no doubt of its popularity. Already the question has been raised, "What will the minister do when the warm weather is past?" The Rev. Semans smiles and says nothing, but it is easy to infer that he has something in mind, though he is apparently not crossing his bridges until he comes to them. But, following the precedent set by the resourceful divine, it may be expected that when the cold and blustery days of winter come and through the "contrariness" of the furnace which cannot be replaced because money is needed elsewhere or because of the negligence of the janitor the church is as cold as a barn, hot coffee or chocolate may be the incentive for church attendance.

The Rev. Mr. Semans has been popular at Converse as a pastor because he has always had the welfare of his congregation at heart. Though a comparatively young man, he has been in the ministry for about ten years, having entered the profession soon after his graduation from Depauw university. He has always shown himself to be resourceful and is never worried by obstacles. He had not been at his present charge long until he found that his congregation was not as large as it should be and that while his flock was as sincere and devout as in most places there were possibilities in the way of attendance that he resolved to realize on, and he set about to do it.

He figured that many did not attend church because it was too much bother to "dress up," and they could be more comfortable at home. It was while reasoning on these influences that Rev. Mr. Semans decided to remove them. He started out by declaring in his sermons that it was not necessary to be dressed up to the point of discomfort in order to go to church; that any hat or dress was good enough, even if everybody had seen it dozen of times before. Then came the surprise.

One Sunday it chanced to be very warm, and the members who had assembled were astounded in the midst of the service to see the ushers passing lemonade. The pastor stopped long enough to explain that as the day was warm he thought those present might enjoy the services better if refreshed with a glass of lemonade; that at home they quenched their thirst and rather than have them sit through a religious service and suffer for water or other drink he had therefore arranged the innovation, which he hoped would be taken merely as "the sensible thing to do." And everybody thought it was. After the services were over Rev. Mr. Semans received congratulations right and left on his regard for the comfort of his hearers, and everybody promised to be good.

The next Sunday there was a perceptible increase in the size of the congregation, and lemonade was served as before. The plan at once became so popular that it has become a permanent feature, and now there is some probability that the "Standing Room Only" sign will have to be brought into use.

The Flight of a Swallow.

Unless swallow stories be like anglers' yarns, a bird belonging to an Antwerp gentleman recently established a record, says a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. A flight of homing pigeons had been arranged from Compiegne to Antwerp. The swallow, caught by the gentleman from a nest under his own roof and duly marked, was sent to Compiegne and given its freedom with the pigeons at 7:15 o'clock in the morning. At 8.23 that same morning the swallow returned to its nest at Antwerp. It had covered the distance between the towns of just under 148 miles in one hour and eight minutes, having therefore traveled at the extraordinary speed of two miles and some 300 yards per minute. The first pigeon to reach its cage, also at Antwerp, arrived there only at 11:20.

Casualties In Japanese Navy.

According to the recent investigations of the medical department of the imperial Japanese navy, the total number of killed or wounded up to the end of September amounted to 2,321 persons, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Six hundred and fifty-five of these were slightly wounded, 556 severely wounded, 1,622 killed and 63 missing.

Japanese Rush Orders.

The Japanese government is reported to have recently placed rush orders with American corporations for 2,000 cars, 180 locomotives and material for 200 steel bridges.

KISSED BY WITTE.

Peace Envoy Embraced Conductor Because He Spoke French.

"No one could have been more surprised than I was when M. Sergius Witte threw his arms about me and kissed me on the cheek," said Conductor E. P. Therien, who had the distinction of having received this European salutation from Russia's envoy extraordinary to the peace conference a few days ago, says a Boston dispatch to the New York American.

Conductor Therien is himself a European—a Frenchman. As an employee of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, he had had charge of the special train which transported the distinguished foreigner from Newport to Boston, after he had been induced to leave the Mayflower and go overland to Portsmouth. While relating the details of the incident recently he said:

"It is the custom in Europe for men to salute each other by kissing, although in this country it appears strange. I must say that I was surprised, but it was all right. It was M. Witte's manner of showing his appreciation for the courtesies extended to him during his first ride on an American railroad.

"All during the run from Newport to Boston the members of the party conversed in French. I am a Frenchman myself and understood all that was said perfectly. In fact, I talked with members of the party during the trip, though not with M. Witte. You can imagine my surprise then, when, upon reaching Boston, the big Russian smacked me full on the cheek.

"I did not know what to do for a moment. The situation embarrassed me. I have been among Americans so long that I have almost forgotten European customs. When I realized, however, the sincerity with which the salutation had been given by the Russian nobleman I felt greatly honored. You see, it all happened in this way:

"When we stopped at Back Bay M. Witte did not follow the other members of the party to the elevator, but strode off in the direction of the engine. When he reached the cab he motioned to Engineer J. E. Magoun and put his hand out for a handshake. Magoun leaned out of his cab and the two men shook hands. The fireman was honored in the same way.

"As M. Witte turned to join his party I touched him on the elbow to direct him to the elevator, and spoke to him in French. It was then that he threw open his arms, and, with a hearty embrace, kissed me on the cheek."

Conductor Therien is very popular on the Newport line. He has a wife, who says she does not care how many men kiss her husband.

PASTORS WHO LIKE WORK.

Building Fences, Cleaning Streets and Carrying Mail at Winsted.

The Rev. Newell M. Calhoun, pastor of the Second Congregational church at Winsted, Conn., and member of the Yale corporation, is building a rustic stone wall in front of Pine Bank, his summer residence on the shores of Highland lake, says a Winsted special to the New York World. His artistic work with the trowel is attracting mason contractors.

The Rev. George Remington, a Baptist clergyman, formerly of Colebrook, is employed by the town raking stones on the highways. The Rev. F. S. Francis of New Hartford, a Methodist clergyman nearly seventy years old, is toiling seven days a week. He carries the mail six days in the week between Collinsville and Torrington and preaches on the seventh.

Sleeve Buoys For Girl Swimmers.

One mystery that has been baffling spectators at Bailey's beach in Newport has rested in the fact that many girls who profess they are unable to swim manage to glide through the water in a manner that suggests proficiency in the natatorial art, says the New York Press. Apparently they carried no life preservers to keep them from sinking. Now the secret has been revealed. It appears that the surprising skill of the girls is due to a contrivance they carry up their sleeves. The sleeves, which are decidedly puffy, are fitted up with rubber bags, which are blown up before the garment is donned. Thus the wearers are enabled to strike out in supreme confidence that Davy Jones won't drag them down to his locker.

Teapots of Glass.

Glass teapots are coming into favor, says the Detroit News-Tribune. They are made of strong, tempered glass, and are delicately trimmed with bands of silver. Inside the teapot a hollow ball of silver rolls about and, by prompt absorption of the heat of the boiling water, prevents the glass from cracking. The charm of the crystal teapot lies not wholly in its beauty, for there is the additional advantage that the teamaker can see just what quantity she has on hand.

Dresser of Flowers.

Hairdressers for flowers is the latest device in the horticultural realm. Just prior to an exhibition of flowers the artist, or professor, takes in hand such specimens as chrysanthemums, with filament petals, and trims them, cutting them to equal lengths and combing them. He also knows how to coax buds to open, smoothing out the petals and making them resemble flowers that are full blown.

Mark Twain and the Dry Dock.

Haper's Weekly of a recent issue contains a column of entertaining "personals"—lively anecdotes and observations on persons and events in the public eye. In one paragraph is quoted a new witticism of Mark Twain's. Mr. Clemens is quoted as defining a dry dock as "a thirsty physician."

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DELANO IS SCORED.

Presinent Ramsey, of the Wabash, Writes a Caustic Letter.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 23.—President Joseph Ramsey, of the Wabash, sends from Tromso, Norway, a hot reply to an interview of F. A. Delano, vice president of that road, in which Mr. Ramsey's methods were criticised. Mr. Ramsey is now in Paris and will sail for New York August 29. In part he says:

I never was more surprised than when I read your interview relative to the large saving you had made by abolishing special service and train collector departments, and your comments on the "foolishness" of such things.

It is such a common thing for some men to advertise themselves through newspapers by showin what they can do and save, as compared with others, that I would have paid little attention to your advertisement, although it was full of misstatements, but when you so far forget yourself and the relations which should exist between the vice president and president of a company as to indulge in open newspaper comments and criticisms of the president's methods and policies, branding them as "foolishness," I feel that I must call attention to this breach of good manners and to some of the misstatements made by you. You surely could not have been fully informed regarding the special service and train collectors' work, for if you had been you would not have made the statements you did.

First—Superintendent of Special Service C. O. Eames had nothing to do with the train collectors.

Second—Mr. Sleater was superintendent of train collectors, not subordinate to Mr. Eames, but reporting to the president. Train collectors were carefully selected as to honesty and respectability, must be of good address and be well recommended and bonded by surety company and approved by the president.

Third—They received $85 per month, after the first six months, and then for every five years' service $5 per month extra. A large number were receiving $90 per month at the time of your statement that $75 per month men were doing the work of $125 and $140 per month men, which was not correct.

After you have been on the Wabash long enough you will discover that these $125 and $140 per month men, conductors, will have all they want to do or can do properly to attend to train running, to look after train orders, etc., and to run trains safely. It may take a few accidents to impress this upon you, as it has others, but you will then conclude that reducing the pay roll by increasing the work of conductors is not always a saving.

Your remarks about "espionage on employes" is surely a play to the galleries.

Train collectors, on single track railroads at least, are essential to the safer operation of trains. When trains are run on schedule, which require sixty to seventy miles per hour speed, and the conductor has numerous train orders and "scheduled rights" to look after, I consider it safer to let the conductor have nothing to do but look after his train, and the safety feature of train collectors in relieving the conductors of taking tickets, cash fares and making out reports to the auditor, etc., is of greater value to the company than the cost which is fully paid by the improvement in train revenues.

I sincerely regret the necessity for writing such a letter to you, but on account of the publicity given your interview and the unusual character of your criticisms, in justice to myself and to others I am forced to correct your errors of fact and answer your comments.

REPORTS OF THE CROPS.

Corn Crop in Good Condition in Most Sections.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The weather bureau's weekly crop summary, issued today, is as follows:

The harvesting, stacking and threshing of spring wheat on lowlands in the northern part of the spring wheat region, where grain is fully ripe, were interrupted during the fore part of the week, the fields being too wet for the reapers. Local storms in North Dakota and northeastern South Dakota caused the lodging of considerable grain. Satisfactory yields are generally indicated over the southern portion. Complaints of shrunken grain are general from Washington and western Oregon.

The previously reported excellent condition of corn continues generally throughout the principal corn producing states, and also on the Atlantic coast and the eastern Gulf districts. Wind storms blow down considerable corn in Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas and Ohio. In some counties in Kansas and generally throughout the state the crop is in need of rain.

While cotton has improved in portions of the central and Western districts, the crop as a whole has suffered deterioration, which is most marked in the Eastern districts. Rust and shedding are extensive throughout the belt, and dry, hot weather has proved injurious over much of Texas, where premature opening is reported. Boll weevils in that state as a rule are diminishing. The crop has improved in Arkansas, some in Texas, in a portion of Louisiana, in northern Alabama and in a few places in South Carolina. Picking is quite geenral in central and southern Texas and over the southern portions of the Eastern districts.

The apple crop is in rather bad shape, reports giving prospects of a small crop this year.

WILL INCREASE THE PRICE.

Russians Cannot Win and Delay Will Add to Cost.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—M. Witte's mission at Portsmouth is considered ended and a rupture is expected at once. The dispatching of troops and provisions to the scene of war in the far East has been vigorously resumed. A special minister of Siberian railroads and waterways has been appointed. Nobody shares in the optimism of the government. A general recently returned from Manchuria said today:

"The campaign will be of short duration. The numerical increase in the armies will only impede the retreat which Linevitch must make, because victory is impossible. The soldiers are demoralized and undisciplined, the chiefs incapable, distrusted and disliked."

He continued: "The claim that Japan has reached and passed its climax and is now exhausted is ridiculous. The Japanese are gaining in strength in proportion as we are losing. Any delay will only increase the price of peace."

The effect of President Roosevelt's personal influence toward reconciling the differences between the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries is being watched with the closest attention here. Though all save the highest representatives of the foreign office are in ignorance of the exact status of negotiations, it is felt naturally that the negotiators are on the verge of a deadlock. The public at large has partially reconciled itself to the apparent necessity of continuing the war, and there is only one opinion about the desirability of peace—if obtainable without humiliation. The action therefore of the President is far from unwelcome.

A growing conviction is noticeable in official circles that if the conference failed it would be because of inability to agree upon the question of indemnity, which is regarded now as practically the only point on which there is no hope of agreement, unless the Japanese reduce their demands very materially.

VALUABLE HAT LOST.

It was Made of Straws Sucked by Kings.

London, Aug. 23.—The proprietor of a fashionable cafe at Marienbad has lost a straw hat, for the recovery of which he offers a reward of 2,000 francs. The hat is not of a costly variety of Panama, but is rather a rough looking straw hat, yet it was the pride of the proprietor's life because it was woven of straws through which the crowned heads of Europe have at various times sucked cooling drinks dispensed in the owner's establishment. For a long period of years this king worshipper has been collecting straws from the royal lips, scorning mere nobles or statesmen. Then when the collection was complete the hat was manufactured and triumphantly crowned the owner's head. It has been stolen by a waiter. One wonders how many straws King Edward, who is now at Marienbad, may expect to find in any drink he may take at this cafe if the proprietor is determined to replace the lost treasure.

A "Sovereign" That Costs Only One Dollar.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is a "Sovereign" medicine for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health. You will never regret the exchange of one dollar for a bottle.

St. Francis Valley Lands

Of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, river bottom made soil, rich as cream; for corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables. Yield big crops, no failures. Open winters. Lands now cheap but advancing; investigate this fall. Homeseekers' rates Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

Write for St. Francis Valley booklet.

E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. and T. A., Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

AGUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Legal Notice.

Louis N. Ley, Plaintiff, vs. August Menegay, Defendant.

Before L. M. Barrick, J. P., Canton Township Stark County, Ohio.

On the 11th day of August, 1905, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars and eleven cents. Canton, Ohio, August 15, 1905.

LOUIS N. LEY.

SAKHALIN AS A PRIZE

Russia Wants It For Its Oil, Japan For Its Fisheries.

DREARY ISLE RICH IN RESOURCES

A Territory Nearly as Large as Ireland and Useless For Farming. Stores of Coal and Game In Abundance—An Untouched Wealth of Forest Land.

As big as Belgium and Holland put together, very nearly as big as Ireland and fully twice as big as Greece. Sakhalin island, one of the bones of contention between the Russian and Japanese peace envoys and recently taken by Japan, will add about 25,000 square miles of territory to the mikado's empire. It is a narrow island, nowhere wider than the state of Massachusetts is long and at certain points not wider than Nantucket, says the Boston Evening Transcript. But this ribbonlike island, lying northwest of Japan, stretches along the coast of Siberia (from which a narrow sea separates it) for a distance of 670 miles. Sakhalin has a river 250 miles long and mountains 5,000 feet high. It's by no means a vest pocket country.

Japanese enterprise, then, will have plenty of room to knock about in, but square miles aren't everything, even when you can count them by the tens of thousands, and unfortunately Sakhalin's climate is nothing to boast of. To be sure, the island isn't far north (it lies in about the same latitude as France), but the sky is almost always clouded, and the cold currents flowing from the Okhotsk sea keep the eastern coast pretty well ice strewn all summer, while on the western coast the ice from the Amur clogs up the narrow space between the island and the mainland and long remains unmelted. Nobody is ever too warm on Sakhalin. The climate resembles that of Siberia, and Alexandroffsky is colder in winter than Archangel.

Another thing, equally discouraging as far as it goes—you can't farm to advantage on Sakhalin. Only here and there is the soil at all fertile, and even then you must content yourself with raising market truck and expect to get malaria while weeding your garden. Such at least has been the experience of Russian penal colonists who have tried to wrest a living from the soil. Moreover, the country looks every whit as inhospitable as experiment has proved it to be. They say that when Russian exiles get their first glimpse of that rocky coast and those grim, cloud capped mountains they often burst into tears for very despair. When such of them as are not life prisoners have served their term and become "free colonists," they are almost certain to leave Sakhalin and settle in Siberia. They call the country of their imprisonment "the Isle of the Lost."

Cold, unfillable, but big. Is that the whole story? If it were, then we should certainly be at a loss to know why the peace envoys at Portsmouth have been haggling over the question of who is to own Sakhalin. But that isn't by any means the whole story. The Isle of the Lost is also the Isle of Potential Wealth. If it had no other claim to importance, its dense forests would be enough to make it worth owning. Practically untouched, they stretch from one end of Sakhalin to the other. The Japanese will know what to do with them.

Besides, there is coal—not easily mined, but abundant. At Duey the toughest criminals have worked chained to their barrows, and each year they spent in the mines has counted as a year and a half toward hastening their discharge. Sakhalin has long supplied ships with fuel. Perhaps the Japanese will develop the coal mines to the full extent of their possibilities, but it is certain at all events that they will develop the oil fields. According to C. S. Patonoff, the oil regions of Sakhalin are richer than those of America. Subterranean lakes, some of them with an area of 8,600 square feet, lie so close to the surface that natural gushers can be easily established. The oil regions lend themselves readily to exploitation, for the east coast is only from twenty to twenty-five miles away, and there nature has provided harbors that boats drawing twenty feet of water can safely enter. For four months of the year, to be sure, those harbors are ice locked, but the ice can be broken by specially constructed steamers known as "ledokol." The war promised to do wonders for the oil business. As coal couldn't be got for love or money from England or Japan, Admiral Rumginwhisky (as the Dogger Bank fishermen still call him) was to supply his armada with oil fuel from Sakhalin. Under government auspices the Russian Sakhalin Oil company came suddenly into existence, a glorious monopoly that proposed to employ cheap Russian, Chinese and Korean labor, turn out from 600,000 to 700,000 tons of oil a year and drive Mr. Rockefeller out of business in the far east.

Meanwhile another sort of game will fall to the Japanese—in the north a fine menagerie at large, composed of bear, foxes, sable, antelope and reindeer; in the south an occasional tiger; on the coast a remunerative profusion of seal, sea lions and dolphins, not to mention a species of plebeian whale little prized by blubber hunters.

But the chief source of wealth in the Sakhalin of today is the fisheries. The rivers teem with salmon, the waters along the coast with herring. In a single year Sakhalin yielded $1,500,000 worth of fish, and this in spite of the most discouraging conditions. The Russians wouldn't give the Japs a free hand, nor would they themselves develop the full possibilities of the fisheries. As long as the island remained a sort of Siberian back yard, into which exiles were constantly to be thrown, it was bad policy to encourage fleets of fishing boats to come prowling along the shore. The boats might thin out the population. But when once the penal colonies are withdrawn and Japan takes control the Sakhalin fisheries will have a chance at normal progress. Some day, unless all travelers are liars, they may rival those of Newfoundland.

Now, the moment you begin to talk about fish the Japanese prick up their ears. No fish, no rice; no rice, no Japs. Every year Sakhalin sends a million dollars' worth of fish fertilizer to the Japanese rice fields. The fertilizer, nee herring, is so indispensable to rice growing that when the war cut on the Japanese fishermen from the Sakhalin coasts two Japanese towns, Hokkaido and Otaru, petitioned the mikado to send troops to seize the island or, if that could not be done, to permit the two indignant towns to fit out an expedition of their own. The director general of prisons asked permission to organize an army of Japanese jail birds for service in Sakhalin. Such overtures as these met with governmental discouragement, but the seizure of Sakhalin by trained troops was undertaken as soon as practicable. Nor did Japan fail to perceive that a Sakhalin in the grip of a foreign power would constitute a standing menace to Japanese agriculture. It was the case of Korea over again, only with herring substituted for grain as the vital point.

KID GLOVES AT TENNIS.

Part of Costume Worn by Englishwoman Defeated by Miss Sutton.

Miss May Sutton, the clever California girl who recently won the woman's tennis championship in England, arrived in Cincinnati somewhat unexpectedly early the other day, says a Cincinnati dispatch.

She will participate in the tristate tournament, which will open at Cincinnati in a few days. In discussing her experiences in England Miss Sutton said:

"The Englishwomen are fine tennis players. You see, the Englishwomen have been playing tennis for centuries. We are rather new at the game in America. Mrs. Blanche Hilliary and Miss Wilson, the English tennis champions whom I defeated at Wimbledon, are the best players in England. Mrs. Hilliary has been playing for about fifteen years, but is not as good at the game, however, as Miss Wilson, the younger of the two.

"The Englishwomen are athletic. They wear white linen chokers, long skirts, and their shirt waist sleeves are closely fastened about their wrists. Mrs. Hilliary—would you believe it?—wears white kid gloves on the tennis court. My short skirts and rolled up sleeves made a sensation.

"The English manner of giving prizes—the presentation to the champion of an order on a silversmith—is preferable to the American habit of donating cups and bowls.

"I got an order on a London jeweler and silversmith for $75 after winning the all England championship."

New Danger to the Heron.

Surgeons have long been seeking for some material for sutures and ligatures which should be more satisfactory than those at present in use, which include catgut, kangaroo tendon, silkworm gut, horse hair and silver wire. Dr. Charles F. Kieffer has recently used and suggests in a medical journal that the tendons of the crane and heron make excellent sutures and ligatures and seem to possess some advantages over the materials at present in use, says Forest and Stream. Should these suggestions be generally approved by physicians birds of the heron group are threatened with a new danger. Some species of heron have already so greatly decreased in numbers that they are even thought to be on the verge of extinction, and all have become much less abundant than they formerly were. The herons are not prolific birds. The danger which threatens this group is thus a very real one.

A Sleuth's Swimming Feat.

With his wife on his back John E. Murphy, chief of the secret service in St. Louis, swam fifty yards to shore after his boat had capsized in Sturgeon bay by his efforts to land a big fish the other day, says a Sturgeon Bay (Wis.) correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. While Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were ducked several times and she was slightly strangled they suffered no serious effects. Murphy had handled the fish cautiously. Drawing in as closely as possible, he reached down to grasp his catch. As he seized the fish it jumped. Murphy lost his balance and upset the craft.

Oregon's Deacon Harks Back.

The harvest is drawin' to a close,
The field is all one glare,
An' in another month or two
We'll feel the frosty air.

The quail's sharp note I hear afield,
The China pheasant flies
Whizzin' through the yellow blare,
The sun beats from the skies.

But as the days come on apace,
An' summer shorter grows,
I notis that the flowers is gone,
The violet an' the rose.

Ole summer's dyin' days are here,
An' with it all I'm sad,
For fall an' winter seem more drear
Than when I was a lad.

An' we walked down the bottom with
The brown leaves rustlin' through
An' pledged our troth one autumn day,
Me an' my sweetheart Sue.

But that was fifty years ago—
An' fifty years is some—
There's somethin' hurtin' in my eyes.
It's that durned sun, by gum!
—L. A. Long in Portland Oregonian.

SHOCK FOR SULLIVAN

Paris Sights Startled Congressman From New York.

GAVE HIM THE CREEPS, HE SAYS

"Big Tim" Declares If "Old Nick" Is Allowed Any Freedom on Earth He Has Taken His Holiday In the French Capital—Regards New York Away Ahead In Morals.

Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan of New York, who recently arrived home from abroad, wrote a letter to a friend in New York, in which he describes the remarkable sights he saw in Paris. Some of the best parts of "Big Tim's" letter are here reproduced, says the New York Journal:

"We have arrived in France, and it certainly is a beautiful place. The first evening we had dinner at one of the most attractive places I ever visited—Armonarville, in the outskirts of the city.

"On our journey I got my first idea of Paris. We stopped on the way at the Jardin de Paris, a sort of music hall. They charge $1 admission, or 5 francs. A dance is given which would land the whole business in the Tombs in New York. Later on I found out this was a very decent place when you measure it by the others.

"The next day was Sunday, but there is no such thing as Sunday in Paris—not our Sunday. We visited the race course in the afternoon—Maison La Fitte, it was called—and it was one of the most delightful places I ever was in, with fine accommodations for the public; not like England. I saw many of our American boys who were riding there; also Eugene Leigh, who is considered the most successful trainer here now.

"The same evening we went to some of the resorts, and Sunday apparently had entirely disappeared. Every day you can visit places here of great interest, and the night is livelier than the day. How they stand it I don't know.

"Kessler called on us and invited us to visit the castle of Versailles the next day. He came with two of the finest autos in the world, one piloted by the famous Fournier, the ex-champion cyclist and in my opinion the greatest auto driver in the world.

"We stopped at Kessler's home and had a midday lunch of such a quality and excellent service that I would not like to state for the reason that my old Bowery boys might say I did not have such kind of dishes when I sat at Johnny Meehan's or Mike Lyons'. Then Mr. Kessler brought us to his new house, which he is building at a cost of $2,000,000. We left in the cars for Versailles, and he showed us some speed, more than I wanted, but I was not going to let any Frenchman see me weaken, so I took the ride smilingly, although at some places we were going at seventy-five miles an hour.

"We arrived at the palace, and, oh, what a palace it is. A person could stay there a month and still have lots to see. I cannot describe one-half of it, as I have not time, but I never thought there was anything so magnificent in the world. We visited all the different rooms with a private guide. Mme. du Barry's, Louis XV. and all of the other historic chambers were visited. The furnishings are splendid, and the gardens and fountains are kept up just the same as in the days when those famous people lived.

"After leaving we halted and saw the beautiful view from St. Germain, which is hundreds of feet high. From it the landscape of all Paris and the Seine, with its valley, lies before you, and I can say it is most magnificent. We then stopped at Aimenville and from there rode to the Grand hotel here (Paris).

"After a short rest we visited the cheaper part of Paris, where we had a splendid dinner. We then went to the Moulin Rouge, where they give a variety performance. There is a promenade there, where the ladies execute that dancing which is known only in Paris, and you cannot tell whether they are on their head or their heels.

"We also visited the Cafe Le Mort, where the waiters are dressed as undertakers and chant death songs as you enter and each man holds a wax taper in front of him, with a coffin for a table.

"There were ladies there, all sight seeing, and I wondered how they stood it. It gave me the creeps. Then we visited other resorts, and I wish to say right here I am for a liberal city; but, being a New Yorker, I am glad New York is not Paris. I would sooner have the city at the bottom of the river.

"In visiting around Paris I saw a few gentlemen who figured very prominently in reform movements in New York city. They were not personal reformers here by any means, so they must need reform at home.

"While everything over here (Paris) has been fine and it is a great education to see those places, for my part we have been away long enough, and now we cannot get home any too soon to suit me. Ireland gave the impression that if there was any good in you it seemed to bring it out of you. Somehow or other a feeling of sadness came over me.

"England gives a commercial feeling with their eyes to the main chance all the time. The Scotch are a hard people to get talking to. Then they are all kindness to serve you after you know them if it did not cost anything.

"Paris—the less said about it the better for Paris, outside of its beauty. But if "Old Nick" is allowed any freedom on earth he has taken his holiday in Paris."

A Very Exclusive Order.

The Order of the Swan is a unique decoration. It has nothing to do with "Lohengrin," but was founded in 1443 by Elector Frederick II. of Brandenburg, surnamed the "Iron Jawed."

Of all the orders of knighthood this is most remarkable, inasmuch as only one solitary member in Europe is entitled to wear it, and she is the wife of the reigning Prussian monarch—the German empress. The insignia is very beautiful. It consists of a gold chain set with diamonds, alternated by a ruby heart, to which is suspended a medallion of the Madonna and Child and to which in turn is suspended a silver swan surrounded by a ring or frame of exquisite pearls. With this goes a superb star to be worn on the left shoulder.

Should the empress become a widow she would be compelled to relinquish the insignia and her membership of the Swan to the present crown princess. This order has been worn in turn by the wife of every sovereign occupying the throne of Prussia since 1443, and it is an object of intense pride in the royal family.

A Weird Tale.

This tale comes from New Caledonia, where a ship was loading up with natives to work in Australia: "There were a man and a girl—a young couple they seemed. She had a youngster, who began yelling at sight of the boat. 'Can't take that youngster!' the boss shouted. The woman said she wanted to come too. 'No; we can't ship that squalling little beast. Leave him with his auntie.' There was no auntie in sight, so the Kanaka man, after taking a look around, caught the kiddy by the heels, swung her round like a rabbit and dashed her head against a tree. 'She was only a girl anyway,' he said and slung her body into the scrub. Then they both hopped into the boat and were shipped aboard."

Will Dive for the President.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Ready in every detail to do her prettiest diving for President Roosevelt, the submarine torpedo boat Plunger arrived in Oyster Bay last night. The Plunger carries a crew of seven men. The tests will take place probably tomorrow.

River Gives Up Three More Dead.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 23.—The bodies of three more victims of the Atlantic Coast Line railways excursion wreck have been found floating in the Elizabeth river. They are those of colored men and are as yet unidentified.

When Labor Did Not Tell.

A home missionary who visited Sing Sing prison took occasion to have a heart to heart talk with one of the convicts.

"Don't you know, my friend," said he, "that crime never brings success? It is only achieved by hard labor."

"I did six months of it at a stretch once, and I didn't come out no richer than I went in."

He Was Spurned.

"Believe me," said old Gotrox, "although I'm an old bachelor I'm sure I could learn to be a good husband. You know, a man is never too old to learn."

"Nor too old to yearn, perhaps," replied Miss Pechis; "also I'm sorry to say you're not too old to spurn."—Philadelphia Press.

Women's Tempers.

I recently saw it stated somewhere that "women are much better tempered than men." This, of course, is a self evident proposition—up to a certain point. Women, as a rule, are altogether more self possessed and have a greater control over themselves than men, who want everything their own way, resent all trouble, cannot endure the smallest discomfort and are rarely unselfish.

But in justice to men it must be said that, generally speaking, they have very much more to try their nerves.—London World.

Girl of Eleven Weds.

Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 23.—Luella Cooper, 11 years of age, and Rid McAllister, 19 years old, were married. The license was issued with their parents' consent.

BACK-ACHE

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